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The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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The Literary Digest

A NEW VOLUME.

WITH this present issue begins Volume VII. of THE LITERARY DIGEST, and with it we present to our readers a carefully-compiled and copious Index to Volume VI., just closed. In doing this, we think we may be permitted to say a word regarding the character of the publication and the position occupied by it in the vast field of periodical literature. Our aim has been, and will continue to be, to furnish our readers with what is best, most instructive, and most entertaining in the Contemporaneous Periodical Literature of the World—uncolored and untrammeled by any opinions of our own—not in the form of verbatim articles, not in the form of verbatim extracts even, but as complete *digests*, which, while avoiding the forbidding dryness of the mere synopsis, shall, with the utmost brevity consistent with clearness, present the author's thought and at the same time give a fair idea of his style as a writer. THE LITERARY DIGEST is, first and foremost, the paper of the busy man and woman—such as wish to acquire in the shortest possible time the largest possible knowledge of what is being said *to-day* upon topics now engrossing the world's attention. Yet, while THE DIGEST is thus essentially the paper of the busy, its pages shine so brightly with gems of the best contemporaneous thought that even those who read for mere pastime may find here both entertainment and instruction.

Not alone are reflected in these pages the more finished and carefully-prepared papers contained in the Magazines and Reviews, but in the department styled "The Press" are given each week the most salient editorial utterances of the daily and weekly newspaper-world upon the burning topics of the hour.

And in all this THE LITERARY DIGEST is absolutely without bias. It presents, so far as possible, both sides and all sides of every question; and if in its pages there be found at any time a preponderance of opinion or of words upon any one side, it is simply because they who hold contrary views have not been so prolific in their public expression. THE DIGEST holds no individual opinions. Its individuality is shown only in its manner of presenting the views of others.

We do not claim to give a digest of every good article that appears in the vast array of Magazines and Reviews that come before us; to do that were impossible, were the number of our pages ten times as great; but we do lay before our readers each week, under the caption "Index to Periodical Literature," a synopsis of *every article* of importance.

An analysis of Volume VI., as revealed by its Index, shows that the volume contains digests of 772 articles, from 273 different magazines and reviews, 170 of which are published outside of the United States, and 105 in other languages than English. These last have been translated especially for our pages by men whose liberal scholarship is an assurance of the correctness of their work. We unhesitatingly assert that to thousands of our readers much of this matter would have been *absolutely inaccessible*, except through the pages of THE LITERARY DIGEST. In addition to this array of articles under the head of "The Reviews," "The Press," has faithfully reflected the most notable utterances in the newspaper-world.

What has been done in Volume VI., we intend to do even better in the volume just beginning. Our facilities are constantly increasing, and no effort will be spared to still further augment and improve them.

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Reviews of the World.

POLITICAL.

THE FUTURE OF POLITICAL PARTIES.

Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from Papers in
The Forum, New York, April.

I.

OUTLOOK AND DUTY OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

SENATOR HENRY CABOT LODGE.

WHENEVER at a general election the result has been very decisive, and especially when that result involves a complete change of political power, one always hears in various quarters the declaration that the defeated party is about to disappear utterly. It seems a pity to criticise a theory of human affairs at once so simple and satisfactory to those who believe in it, but unluckily there seems to be no foundation for this one either in fact or experience. There have been a great many elections and there are going to be a great many more, and the fortunes of political parties will vary in the future as in the past. Such are the teachings of history, while personal expressions of faith in the future of one's own party count for little.

There are few things more permanent than party divisions under representative governments, and although the names may easily change from time to time, the real distinctions between the parties alter very little. Party divisions at bottom rest on the differences, inherent in human nature, between the people who desire progress and those whose controlling influence is in favor of keeping things as they are. This fundamental distinction is, like human nature itself, subject to many variations; but, although often obscured, it is in the last analysis the true line of demarcation between two great political forces among men, one of movement and the other of inaction. Both these forces are necessary for the well-being of the body politic, and in their conflict from year to year, they make the political history of a free country. Our own history shows the truth of the proposition as to the unimportance of party names and the permanence of party division.

The Democratic Party traces its origin to the days when Thomas Jefferson organized an opposition to the administration of Washington and the policies of Hamilton. This is perfectly correct, and yet the party led by Jefferson was called Republican and bore that name for a quarter of a century. It is equally true, although the name changed oftener, that the Republican Party of to-day is the direct descendant of the party which was formed to support Washington and Hamilton, and which has been known at different times as Federalist, National Republican, and Whig. The Federalist Party was the progressive party. It overthrew the old Confederation

system, carried the Constitution, and its twelve years of control built up and developed the National Government. It had done more in the way of government-building and constructive legislation than any party in this country has ever seen, and it went out of power in consequence.

Jefferson and his party came into power in 1801, not merely because they were more in real or pretended sympathy with the democratic movement of the age, but because they represented the forces of conservatism, and even of reaction. The country had wearied of change and advance, of energetic and active government. It wanted rest. Jefferson and his followers represented, so far as it was possible, a return to the old system and habits of the Confederation as opposed to the progress and expansion of the National Government. They stood for a strict as opposed to a liberal interpretation of the Constitution; for the rights of the States, as opposed to the powers of the Union.

For a time this controlling difference between the parties was obscured by the questions arising from the great Napoleonic struggle, and, after the war of 1812, genuine party divisions were for a time in abeyance. But in 1825 the election of John Q. Adams, a thorough Federalist, marked the revival of the true division of parties as well as the return to power of the party of progress. His administration was distinguished by the extension of the protective system and by the Panama Congress.

In the years following, economic issues predominated until the rise of the anti-slavery question overshadowed everything else. The Whig party, as then constituted, failed to meet this question and disappeared in name from the scene. The change was more apparent than real, for the Republican party which then arose was composed mainly of Northern Whigs, with some additions from the Democrats, and inherited, apart from the slavery question, the Whig doctrines and principles. The old lines of party division were obscured, but it was the party of progress that fought slavery standing across the pathway of modern civilization, while the party of conservatism clung to slavery as in earlier days it had clung to the ideas of the old Confederation.

With the disappearance of the war issues, the country entered again upon a period of economic and domestic questions like those which prevailed from 1824 to 1856, only now there is no anti-slavery issue looming darkly in the background and threatening to engulf every other interest. During the Whig period parties were quite evenly divided, and the alternations in control were rapid. William Henry Harrison was elected by one of the most overwhelming majorities ever given; but four years later his party, headed by the most brilliant of popular leaders, was defeated by a comparatively obscure opponent. Four years later a most distinguished Democratic statesman was defeated by a successful soldier, whose political principles were actually unknown. At the next election the Democrats came in with such a vast majority as to make them appear invincible. Yet in two years more they had lost the House of Representatives, in 1856 they barely saved their President, and after the Congressional election of 1858, despite many victories, they never again regained complete control of all branches of the National Government until the present time.

I do not mean to imply that because the Whig period, with its economic questions and close party votes, was fruitful of quick political changes, therefore the present period, which resembles it in the character of its questions and the closeness of the votes, will also resemble it in rapid party alternations. It may or may not be so. No man can tell, and there is no more misleading aphorism than the one of which some people are so fond, to the effect that history repeats itself. I have cited these elections of the past to show that the two great parties of progress and of conservatism have steadily persisted, and that we may reasonably infer that they will continue, and

that they will alternate in power at irregular intervals, but with a good deal of evenness in the long run.

The results of a political victory often give an idea of a much greater difference of strength between the parties than the vote itself warrants. For instance, Mr. Cleveland is a minority President on the popular vote, and had a majority against him of 854,088 of that vote last November, notwithstanding his overwhelming preponderance in the electoral college. What is still more significant, he received only 26,694 more votes in 1892 than in 1888, showing practically no growth in his party vote in four years. The great Democratic victory was won, not by the growth of its vote, but by the division of its opponents. The great States of New York, Ohio, and Indiana showed a total vote of less than that of four years ago, which indicates in the State of New York alone about 200,000 voters who did not exercise the franchise, over and above the percentage of regular stay-at-homes. As the Republicans polled in round numbers 5,000,000 and the Democrats 5,500,000 votes, the difference between them is only 4½ per cent., a very narrow margin in a vote of such magnitude.

The Democrats have on their hands two great burning questions—the Tariff and the Silver Problem—which will give them great trouble, and can scarcely fail to cause bitter dissension in their party.

In these controlling issues, as in all other questions, the duty of the Republican Party, now standing as a watchful opposition, is plain. They must not be tempted by hope of votes to coquette with any of the vague heresies, financial and otherwise, now afloat. They must be true to the great principles they profess and to the great traditions of their past. They must stand as always for all measures making for the progress of the nation, and they must never falter in their fidelity to American policies, at home and abroad. Along these lines they have carried the country through a great civil war and led it to an unexampled prosperity in the days of peace. The same pathway lies before them now, and if they follow, it leads not only to victory, but to what is better than victory, enduring service to the country.

II.

THE GREAT DEMOCRATIC OPPORTUNITY.

SETH LOW, PRESIDENT COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

SUCH diverse critics as the New York *Tribune* and *Evening Post* have concurred in saying that the result of the Presidential Election in 1884 was not so much the success of Mr. Cleveland as the defeat of his antagonist. In 1888 and in 1892 the case was different. In 1888 it was Mr. Cleveland who was defeated, and in 1892 it was Mr. Cleveland who was elected. Meanwhile the election of 1892 was to this extent the triumph of the Democratic Party: it had met to the satisfaction of independent men by renominating Mr. Cleveland, the principal test to which it had been so far subjected. Probably no one doubts that Mr. Cleveland's defeat in 1888 was due chiefly to his celebrated tariff message of 1887, and to his attitude toward pension legislation as indicated by his numerous vetoes of Private Pension Bills. It is not too much to say that his election in 1892, so far as he himself is concerned, was due primarily to the same causes that led to his defeat in 1888. The logic of events, no less than the logic of argument, had been on his side in the interval. There was, however, added to this element in the situation of 1892 the growth in public confidence in the man, springing at once from his dignified bearing at all times and from his courageous attitude toward the silver question and other public questions. It could not be perceived that he ever refrained from a public duty or modified a public utterance out of a desire to secure from his party a renomination in 1892. On the contrary, he was seen to have antagonized on the silver question what was known to be a powerful section of his party, if not a majority

of it. This brave attitude undoubtedly won for him the personal regard and confidence of vast numbers of the people. Democracies reserve their abiding confidence for the leader who commands their respect. The result of 1892, therefore, was to this extent Mr. Cleveland's personal triumph.

But when the Democracy as a national party, under circumstances unparalleled in the history of political parties, nominated Mr. Cleveland for President in the summer of 1892, and did so, not simply in spite of his attitude on public questions, but emphatically because his attitude was what it was and because he was the man he was, the Democratic party pursued a course that entitles it to claim the victory that was won as its own victory, no less than Mr. Cleveland's. The opportunity, therefore, that results from a triumph so complete is the opportunity of the Democratic Party as well as of its President. It may be simply stated as the opportunity to intrench the party for a long period in the confidence of the American people, as it has succeeded in winning that confidence for the moment.

How? By adhering to the policies and the ideals that have won for it this vote of confidence. In the public view, those policies and ideals are embodied in Mr. Cleveland, for the moment, and are represented by him more evidently than they are to be found in any other form. It is his expression of them that has commended them to the American people.

The President has clearly stated in his inaugural address that the distribution of spoils is one of the methods in which the purity of the people is most frequently debauched. If the party fails to support its President in this doctrine, and does all it can to weaken him therein, the party to that extent will forfeit the confidence of large numbers of people who care little who hold the subordinate places under the Government, but who care very much for effective administration, and for nominations and elections that declare the will of the people untrammeled by the manipulations of office-holders.

The Democratic Party of recent years has represented the popular policy with reference to the tariff. I cannot believe it possible that the Republican Party will permanently antagonize Democracy upon a policy that deliberately asks the greatest manufacturing people on the face of the globe to maintain all its interests on stilts instead of permitting them to rest on solid ground. It behoves the Democracy, therefore, to commend itself while it can to the men who care so much for principle that they have broken with their old party rather than be recreant to their convictions.

Mr. Cleveland's appointment of Judge Gresham as Secretary of State seems to show that he wishes to intimate, so far as he can, to the large numbers of men who are out of the Republican Party as to present issues, and yet not in the Democratic Party, that the latter is their true home. Such men, while largely in sympathy with the Democratic Party of recent years in national policy, have been fearful of it and are largely fearful of it still, because in the North, in the great centres of population, where Democracy is strongest, the administration of local affairs and often of State affairs has not been conducted by genuinely democratic methods or upon true democratic principles. There has been no principle discernible in the Democratic control of cities other than the strengthening of the local machine, and that machine, when it became strong, has not been readily subject to the control of the great body of Democratic sentiment. It has been operated in many cities to further private interests more consistently than to advance the public good.

In the matter of nominating Mr. Cleveland the Democracy of the country disregarded the strongest of these local machines and compelled it to do the bidding of the national Democracy. Will the same Democracy support Mr. Cleveland's administration, or will it suffer the machine, nationally, to bring the party into the same distrust that attaches to it locally?

Multitudes of men the country over are considering the Democracy from this point of view. Such men do not wish to be permanently between two parties. They have voted recently with the Democracy nationally, and against it locally. Mr. Cleveland's nomination and election and Judge Gresham's appointment have caused them to ask themselves whether, after all, they do not belong with the Democracy rather than with the Republicans. But if it appears that Democratic policies in the nation are to be carried out only by handing over cities and States permanently to the dominion of machines that strangle free government at its birth, such men are likely to return to their old party as soon as they can do so without being false to their convictions. The Democracy is on trial with multitudes of men who have not hitherto been friendly to it. These men have been sufficiently numerous in late years to turn the scales in many of the States from one party to the other. Mr. Cleveland has won from them a regard for Democracy they have not before felt. He seems disposed to turn this regard into actual fellowship. Will the Democratic Party let him do it? That is one aspect, at least, of the party's opportunity.

MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.

CLAUDIO JANET.

Translated and condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in
Revue des Deux Mondes, Paris, March 15.

FROM a political point of view, Mexico is destined to come by successive steps more and more within the orbit of the United States. The Monroe Doctrine, in fact, signifies their hegemony over the two Americas; and as in our day, by a happy humanitarian progress, economic interests tend always to dominate political, it was upon this ground that, three years ago, was convoked the diplomatic conference to which was given the name of Pan-American Congress. Nothing positive came of it; but the road to Washington was learned by the republics of the South; they began to be habituated to seek at the North their polar star. In the late revolutions of Brazil and Chili, the hand of the Americans, more or less upheld by their Government, was plainly visible.

By her geographical position and her economic relations, Mexico is more than any other country under the influence of the United States. If a *pronunciamiento* in the Northern provinces of Mexico should ever be countenanced by the Government at Washington, it would evidently have strong chances of success. At the City of Mexico, the United States Envoy is the only foreign Minister of any account. He has been there a long time and is very well received by society. As to the Ministers of the European Powers their instructions may be summed up in four words: *above all do nothing*; and such instructions are very wise. The foreign colonies in Mexico, which are very numerous, look after their own affairs.

All the same it must not be imagined that the people of the United States think of annexing Mexico. They would very willingly see the starry flag float over the eight provinces of Canada, because these are peopled with men having the same civilization, and whose language, with the sole exception of the Province of Quebec, is English. As to Mexico, the United States would think a long time before incorporating with the Union twenty-seven States, of which the majority of the population are either Indian or mongrel, and whose language is, and always will be, Spanish. Such a step would hand over the balance of power between the two great parties to a foreign element, something which neither Democrats nor Republicans would like. It is this feeling which stands in the way of the annexation of Cuba, notwithstanding that every good Yankee covets that Island. The presence of a considerable population of Mexican origin in the territory of New Mexico, has hitherto pre-

vented its admission as a State, although the number of its inhabitants is greater than that of either of the four new States admitted under the Presidency of Mr. Harrison.

What the United States wants is to exercise a protectorate over Mexico, to make it a dependency from an economic point of view. There would be danger of a partial annexation of Mexican territory, only in case of the discovery of gold-mines in the Northern States of Mexico, in Sonora, or Lower California. The Yankee adventurers would rush in to work the gold-mines. They would immediately organize a rudimentary Government on the United States pattern, they would cease to obey the Mexican authorities, and would declare themselves independent, until the time came when the Government at Washington would be, in a manner, forced to take them under its protection.

This is what occurred in Texas in 1835, and led to the war of 1846-48 and the dismemberment of Mexican territory. The Government of Mexico has been on the lookout for such an eventuality, and, although very liberal in regard to foreigners, forbids their acquiring land within a distance of five leagues from the coasts and twenty-five leagues from the land frontier. In reality, this step was taken with an eye to the United States alone. The prohibition, however, is quite insufficient; for, on the one hand, many industrial enterprises festered by people in the United States obtain a dispensation from the Mexican Government; while, on the other hand, no legal barrier would prevent the rush that the fever for gold would undoubtedly bring on in a society loaded with violent and adventurous elements like that of the United States. Mormon colonies are already established in the States of Chihuahua and Sonora. Other colonies still more numerous will doubtless be established there, when railways traverse the desert territories of the North of Mexico. Of themselves these colonies are wholly inoffensive; but they show the road to the Gentiles who will follow the Mormons, when these, with their remarkable power of work, have cleared the land and created centres of population.

If such events should occur, they will arouse to a high degree national sentiments, which among the Mexicans are very lively. The recollection of the dismemberment of the country forced on Mexico by the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo has always remained bitter in the hearts of all her people.

The present infatuation of the youth of Mexico for Yankee fashions and manners is all on the surface. Nevertheless contact with the people of the United States may be fertile in good results for the Mexicans. If, then, young people of rich families, who go to be educated in the United States, learn there the spirit of industrial enterprise, esteem for productive labor instead of the worship of holding government offices; if they carry back broad religious toleration, respect for legal forms and acquired rights, they will get from American civilization the best things it has to give, and will bestow on their country what it most lacks at present.

At bottom Mexico is absolutely incapable of being assimilated with the United States. Mexican civilization has a force of resistance which will stand out even against frequent communication and the closest commercial ties. To be satisfied of this, you need only visit the country, take account of its peculiar economic conditions, of the mind and character of the Indian race which, it must not be forgotten, is the base of the population, of the deep-rooted historical elements which have formed the national soul. A single feature will suffice to prove the resistance of the Mexican people to foreign influence. Since the triumph of Juarez, the different Protestant confessions of the United States have tried to make proselytes; they have opened schools and built temples. There is no lack assuredly of Mexicans who are bad Roman Catholics, Freemasons, Positivists, unbelievers. Yet not a single Mexican has seriously abandoned his old church, or renounced the worship in which he was brought up.

ENGLAND IN EGYPT.

Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in
London Quarterly Review, London, April.

THE placing of Englishmen and Scotchmen, in pretty large numbers, in official positions—nominally as subordinates, but really as guides and directors to the native Ministers—has been the salvation of Egypt. Her vastly improved condition during the last six years is due entirely to this cause. It is indeed the "England" that is "in Egypt" which has rescued that ill-managed country from utter annihilation, and given it a far start on the road to prosperity—a start which we hope will be followed by an uninterrupted journey in that desirable direction. But that happy result can be insured only by the continuance of British help and guidance all along the course.

When after quelling Arabi, in 1882, it was left to England alone to restore order, and to stand by the well-intentioned but weakly young Khedive, who had but recently replaced his reckless father, Ismail; to strengthen his hands, and so preserve Egypt from a deluge of barbarism which would not only have been its ruin, but would have involved irreparable loss and damage to the major part of the civilized world, it was little thought how long the seemingly easy task of "restoring order" would occupy. It was soon discovered that unwilling as this country had been to undertake an open and direct protectorate of Egypt, it was useless to pretend to give wholesome advice to its administrators, without being ready to insist on that advice being taken.

The working out of this sensible far-sighted policy has gone through many vicissitudes; several times it has seemed doomed to utter failure. But after all it has proved lasting, and during the last two or three years, Egypt, as Mr. Milner* tells us, has definitely turned the corner, and entered upon an era of assured solvency, and even of comparative ease.

When Ismail ascended the throne, in 1863, the Egyptian national debt was only a little over three millions. By the end of 1876 the debt had risen to eighty-nine millions, and the taxation of the land had increased about fifty per cent. He now plunged deeper and deeper into the mire, and became an easy prey to men as unprincipled as himself.

As a result of Ismail's profligate borrowings the people were subjected to the most cruel exactions. It was an era of frightful misgovernment. But it had one saving merit. The system was so bad that it necessitated foreign intervention. An agreement of the Great Powers was reached in the London Convention of 1855, and this is, to the present day the organic law of Egyptian finance. By this important agreement Egypt was authorized to borrow nine millions sterling by means of a loan guaranteed by all the Powers, and to make the annuity of £315,000 set aside for its service a first charge on the revenues assigned to the debt. With such a guarantee the new loan was obtained on excellent terms; the Alexandrian indemnities were paid, the deficits of 1882-85 were wiped out, and a round million was provided for works of public utility—irrigation, etc.

In brief, English financial administration has not only rescued Egypt from perpetual insolvency; it has put an end to the corruption and tyranny of the official classes, decreasing the numbers of the bureaucracy, and raising the pay of the lower ranks. It has not only reduced the burdens of the people—it has increased their means of bearing the burdens that remain.

Egypt is essentially an agricultural country, watered not by rain, but by the Nile, which not only irrigates but fertilizes the soil. For thousands of years Egyptian agriculture depended solely on the river's unaided action. It was inundated for six or seven weeks until it was covered with a crop of rich mud, from which one crop was taken and the ground allowed to lie fallow until the following year.

The restless, enterprising spirit of Mehemet Ali was not satis-

* "England in Egypt." Alfred Milner, late Under-Secretary for Finance in Egypt.

fied with this crude system. He wanted Egypt to play her part in the commercial life of mankind, and realizing that the soil was capable of producing three crops a year, he replaced the periodical inundation by *Lefi* or "Summer" canals designed to irrigate the land the whole year round.

But in unscientific hands the great essential of proper drainage was neglected. Principally through this defect a million acres in the Biringa or broad belt of land which adjoins the great lakes, and once formed the garden of Egypt, are converted into swamp or salt marsh, and can only be rescued from barrenness by thorough washing and the restorative cultivation of rice. With these and other difficulties a staff of Anglo-Indian engineers was summoned to grapple, and under the able direction of Sir Colin Campbell Moncrieff they have proved to be the saviours of Egyptian irrigation.

Such is the economic work that England is doing in Egypt; and if in the Department of Justice the improvement in Egyptian administration has not been so marked as in some other branches, it is simply because British influence has been largely excluded from this important part of government.

THE NEUTRALIZATION OF EGYPT.

SAFIR BEY, AR-RASHIDI.

Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in

Imperial and Asiatic Quarterly Review, Woking, April.

OUR religion lays down that our first duty is to man, and our second to God, for man can be injured and God cannot, and as both "good works" or "alms and faith" are included in the same root of "Sadaqa" or "righteousness," "he who does not thank men does not thank God," and, finally, it is said that "men follow the religion of their rulers." I will, therefore, discharge the duty of friendship, and comply with the request to inform you of the feelings of us native Egyptians as regards the English occupation, though argument is no sword, and what is ordained cannot be avoided, and the pious are cautious of blaming Pharaoh (a tyrant), for God has appointed him because of our sins. This land of Egypt is also called the land of Pharaohs and "to the wise a hint is sufficient."

We thank, therefore, the British for the good which they have done, or wished to do, and we beg them now to withdraw, so as also to enable us to earn the merit of good actions by governing ourselves in the fear of God. It will then be seen whether the pupil has learned the good lessons of his master, or rather, whether the pupil will follow the practice of his master, for, verily, the English occupation has lasted more than ten years, and it has been an experience to whoever can profit by it.

The people of India, whom I have seen, are gentle as sheep, and the people of Egypt were lambs before Alexandria was bombarded and Arabi taken into captivity and the Sūdān abandoned, which, owing to the help of our Khalifa, the Sultan, we had ruled for twenty years in peace, and for wishing to retain which the Egyptian Ministers were dismissed by Lord Granville in 1884, in a letter which has been wrongly applied in a recent discussion as touching the undoubted right of our Effendi, the Khedive, to appoint his Ministers, which is a totally different thing.

Why should the English remain in Egypt, unless we can get back the Sūdān and reestablish the authority of the Khalifa against the Mahdi, or "the guided" (who is verily *misguided*)? Then Mohammedans (Sunnis) all over the world would be pleased, and all believers would bless England, and thereby peace and faith can alone be restored.

Why should such large salaries be paid for the administration of justice to foreigners, and they yet boast of being just, as if it were a wonderful thing for them to be just, when they already have their reward? And how can justice be administered where every fugitive from Europe has his own Law and a

protector in his Consul? French and Russian and English and Italian and those of all races come for gain to Egypt and make false claims and get large compensations.

It is a strange thing that those nations, in whose homes there is much misery and vice and tyranny, are anxious to deliver the oppressed of one another, and not their own, and to lead them in the path of goodness. The French grieve over the oppressed Irish, the English mourn the oppressed Russians, and the Russians wish to free the oppressed Bulgarians, Armenians, and others. Africa has been divided among various nations of Europe in order to sell their goods and procure produce by paying the smallest remuneration to the sons of the soil. Verily, slavery has been checked by the Prophet, on whom be Peace, but it has raised the slave so that he is of the house of his master, and is cared for when old or ill or weak, and ruling dynasties have descended from the Mamlūks (or "the possessed"). He who is employed by Europeans is taught intoxicating drinks, and that, if he works, he can get money with which to buy them, and is left to die of hunger and the thirst of vanities when no longer able to work.

As the English vessels can command the Red Sea, even if an enemy had the Suez Canal, there would be no danger to them, and, at any time, "the mother of waters," the "Um-al-má" can be temporarily closed by the sinking of a large ship; so what is the use of giving Egypt as a prey to *all* nations, when by giving it to *none*, all will enjoy peace and respect in this world and the next! Let it be declared that Egypt is a "Dar-ul-Imán," i. e., a seat of safety and faith, and that whatever nation disturbs that condition, all other nations will fight against it. Let the religious authority of the Sultan, the Commander of the Faithful, be restored, and the followers of the misguided (Mahdi) will desert him. Let the large salaries now paid to foreign officials be reduced along with the taxes. The sum annually paid for the English army of occupation—whether the same be large or small—may still continue to be paid, provided it is spent on attempts to reconquer Khartum, though I believe the moment the English army leaves, we shall be able to regain it by religious means.

In conclusion, although newspapers being, as a rule, the fruits of haste, are from Satan, and books, being the fruits of reflection, are from the Merciful, except those about Egypt, written by men and women not knowing Arabic, yet it is lawful to seize the weapon of an enemy if one is on the point of destruction; and so I have written this letter which will be pure to those who are men of heart, but which will be a vexation to the double-dealing and to the tourists who sing and dance on the ancient monuments of Egypt, leaving empty bottles on them and buying bones and carved beetles from the meanest of our people, and carrying away the documents of the past to their own countries.

The Fourth Estate.—What do those people mean who pose as prophets of the Fourth Estate? Are they thinking of drawing together the different classes of society? Not at all. They are dreaming of social war. In their journals, in their clubs, they announce an approaching struggle between the middle classes and the Fourth Estate, or, in good French, a struggle between those who possess something and those who possess nothing. If, every day, they say injurious things about the parliamentary system of government, it is because the parliamentary system, in their eyes, is the government of the middle classes. And for this they wish to substitute what? The direct government of the nation by the referendum and *plebiscite*—that is, the reign of incompetence and the triumph of brutal force. In the middle classes can be found the elements, at least, of a governing class—can as much be said of the Fourth Estate? Listen to its watchwords; read those who write about it. You find before you some very simple ideas. Some are impracticable, others are sterile. Impracticable is the legal regulation of the relations between capital and labor;

for a law, however elastic it may be, can in no way resolve a problem which is never the same in two cases, varying according to time, place, interests, and individuals. Sterile is the idea of the Government taking possession of the banks, the railways, the mines; for in what respect will my situation be improved, if I am a mason or a carpenter, if the State shall be substituted in private enterprises and shall increase its tyranny by increasing the number of its office-holders? The Fourth Estate has neither a political programme nor a social programme. Its ideas, so far, have been purely negative. There are unfortunate phrases: the "Fourth Estate" is one of such. The time has come to search for what will bring social classes together, not for what will divide them, at least if you do not desire a revolution which will soon be followed by a fatal reaction. So far from saying, as these supporters of the so-called Fourth Estate declare, every day, that democracy and a parliamentary form of government are incompatible, it is simple truth to say that a parliamentary form of government is the rational form of democracy.—*Paul Lafitte, in Revue Bleue, Paris, April 1.*

SOCIOLOGICAL.

PRIVATE CAPITAL ON TRIAL.

THE REVEREND W. BARRY, D.D.

Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in
Dublin Review, London and Dublin, April.

THE late Prince Consort once observed in a memorable sentence, that "Constitutional Government is on its trial." Facts of the most varied range warrant me in saying that "property is on its trial." Ought we to abolish private capital and set up in its stead public capital? That is the question of the day.

We may deal with it historically, by considering how private capital has arisen, what benefits the world has derived from it, and what harm it has wrought. We may number its forms in European countries and in America; we may note the boundaries set to it in China, Russia, and India; compare with it the public-land system of Bengal, the Mir of the Slavonian, and the tribal tenures of the Celts and other peoples unskilled in the Roman law, or contemptuous of its provisions. And thus we shall bring home to ourselves the great first truth that capital, as we behold it in action during the last hundred years, is not that sacred thing, *quod semper, quod ubique, quod ab omnibus*, which its unqualified defenders imagine; and that the Roman law, invented by subtle Italian lawyers, and enforced at the point of the sword, is just as divine as Russian Village communism, and not a whit more so.

At this point we had better look round for a guide. He should be well equipped for his task—an historian, an economist, and a moral philosopher; if possible, also a Christian. The Princess Democratia, it is true, resents the alliance which Mammon pretends to have struck up with the Old and New Testaments. But if a Christian economist were presented to her who declared openly that he meant to judge Mammon by the Sermon on the Mount, I am of opinion that he would find her willing to listen. Would she then hearken to Mr. Devas, author of "Groundwork of Economics," 1883, and of "Political Economy," 1892?

Mr. Devas defines himself as a Christian economist and stands forward as the representative and spokesman of his Order, the Society of Jesus; and although he may hint at a revision of our present laws touching land, labor, and capital, he will never recommend to us the principles of that Socialism which the Pope has defined and condemned. Not every change is revolution in a bad sense; and legislation that will harmonize the claims of private capital with those of the community at large is alone likely to preserve us from the rash

experiments of those who would do away with private capital altogether. The supreme and final power of law-making has now passed into the hands of the enfranchised multitude. Use it they will, wisely or unwisely. To-day Philip is sober and may listen to reason; who knows if to-morrow he may not be intoxicated with the sense of his own sovereignty? As the middle class disestablished and disendowed their feudal masters, by Acts of Parliament no less than by Great Rebellions and French Revolutions, so we must assume as our starting-point that Democracy is going about to disestablish and disenbow the middle-class.

Economics is an ethical science; not vulpine cunning as the instrument of cupidity; nor the arithmetic of money-making divorced from principle; nor yet the struggle of individuals to overreach one another according to rule; and as its material foundation is the Democracy seated in its own land, so its purpose, or final end, is the perfection of the social order in regard to wealth. Discuss the proper method whereby this end may be best attained, we must and ought; that method, however, by its very definition, remains always subordinate to the end, not hostile to it. Distributive justice requires us so to distribute that we may be just, and necessarily demands from us an acknowledgment of the rights of all those who have a place in the organism. If rights are not in question, then might must settle it; and, as already remarked, the Princess Democratia who has now the majority of votes, will, in due season, have the laws at her disposal, and with them the army, the navy, and the courts of justice.

Capital is due to the labor of brain and muscle, and not to the capitalist as such. This theme, Mr. Devas, with learning and cogency, explains and enforces. His capitalist may, or he may not, labor as workman, manufacturer, superintendent, or as all three, but the return of capital, which our author calls rent, is not due to him in any of these capacities; it is simply and solely the acknowledgment of a claim. In what form he holds his capital, matters not as regards the principle of capitalism, which is, that irrespective of any labor of his, mental or bodily, past, present, or to come, he has a right to receive that sum or sums for which he has stipulated, a legal claim to be recognized in hard cash, or money down. And that money he may spend as he pleases.

In any system, wages, or the return of labor, whether of hand or brain, must survive. "Rent" is an utterly different thing; it does not reward labor; it acknowledges a claim, or, so to speak, draws upon the resources which labor has accumulated. How the lucky man came by his check, the cashier is not permitted to inquire, so long as the police are satisfied. A capitalist, then, or *rentier*, is one who does nothing, but receives something, to wit, his legal due, from labor past and present, which, on the supposition, is not his own labor, but that of his debtors.

One thing, however, which strikes me, is the exceeding clearness with which our author proves that the rich are literally created by the surplus labor of those who work for them. Is "the secret of private enrichment," then, the appropriation of unpaid labor? I cannot find this stated in so many words by Mr. Devas. But, if he does not intend "to take us into the wilderness and leave us there," I conclude from all his reasoning that he looks upon the *rentiers* as paying for some men's labor—in what proportion they pay at all—with the labor of some other men, and never with their own; which is from any point of view a very remarkable conclusion indeed.

We have all been studying the Encyclical "Novarum Rerum," and he would be more disingenuous than I have any desire to be, who would not recognize in the Holy Father's language a vehement condemnation of theories which describe "private property" or even "private capital" as not according to the moral and Christian law. But it should be noted just as clearly that the Pope's reasoning establishes this legal claim on the man's own labor and abstinence, or on the services

(industrial or ministerial) which the owner of property has rendered to his fellow men. The idea that "unpaid labor," that the surplus of a man's toil may be rightly appropriated by prince or government, by duke, banker, or tax-gatherer, without a fair equivalent, is not to be found in the Holy Father's pages from beginning to end. If so much be allowed, we must eliminate from our Commonwealth all those who give nothing to it except their idle lives and luxurious examples. A "leisured class" of drones and parasites ought never to be counted among the social hierarchy. Can no function be assigned to them? Then they should cease to exist. Or is there a service which they can render? Then let their remuneration be fixed according to its importance and dignity. My own view, as regards the doctrine of private capital, is that it is to be interpreted and applied on the axiom of the public good, and "irresponsible" private property can no longer be admitted. Why? Surely because labor and capital are both "social functions" not in an exclusive sense, as though individuals wrought only for the State and not for themselves, but in a reciprocal sense, implying that by the distinction of industries and ministries, of mental and manual offices, the greatest economic good is produced, and the highest human good made possible to every one, according as he can receive it. On some such principle, express it how we may, the various expedients—whether of law, as in "prescription," or of economics, as in a just and properly limited "rent" for a certain class of ministers—are capable of defense, taking into account the stage of society to which they correspond. All the paper constitutions in the world will not enfranchise a people who have neither the wit nor the strength to be free, and, in like manner, the rights of public property, or the "unearned increment" will be left in the hands of capitalists so long as the public itself does not know how to safeguard them.

ABOLISHING THE DEATH-PENALTY.

STAËL VON HOLSTEIN.

Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in
Nordisk Tidskrift för Vetenskap, Konst, och Industri, Stockholm, Andra Häftet.

IT is argued that the death-penalty is necessary for the following three reasons: (1) It has a tendency to keep an evilly disposed man from committing murder; (2) it frees society from any danger of further suffering at the hands of one convicted of murder; (3) it is a means of self-protection for the State and for the individual. The main interest centres upon the first point. Against this Olivecrona has argued that, if the death-penalty were inflicted promptly, it would have an effect; but when months, or even years, intervene by reason of appeals, etc., it loses much of its effect; and, again, only a small percentage of those condemned to death are actually executed. These facts tend to mitigate the fear of detection and punishment. They give the criminal hopes. It must also never be forgotten that murder is usually committed in moments of passion. A passionate man does not consider the consequences of his acts. Experience has proved that murders are most common after an execution, and that many murderers have been present at executions, not once only, but many times. In no way has the recollection of the spectacle deterred them from action. Olivecrona maintains in his excellent work on the death-penalty that, were it not for public opinion, the penalty of death would long have been abolished everywhere. But this public opinion is only an expression of man's natural brutality. The *lex talionis* has prevailed with the Mosaic law system, which, as a foreign importation, has been saddled upon the civilized world, and has taken deep root because of the modern doctrine of the personality of the State. What we must do is to reform man and preach against his desire for revenge. It is brutal, and it is nourished by the State and the Church in their present attitude.

The death-penalty has been practically abolished in Italy

since 1875. The criminal law of January 1, 1890, substitutes for it imprisonment for life. In Wallachia there has been no execution since 1828, and in Moldavia none since 1849. When the two States were united to Roumania, their criminal law of 1866 abolished the death-penalty. In Portugal the last execution took place in 1846, and the law of July 1, 1867 abolished the death-penalty. In Holland the last criminal execution by death took place in 1861, and the law of 1870 put an end to such executions. The penalty of death is abolished in Michigan, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Maine, and in Venezuela, Costa Rica, and San Marino. In Switzerland, a proclamation of May 29, 1874, did away with the penalty, but the catholic Cantons protested against the proclamation as overriding the sovereignty of the individual Cantons. By popular vote, May 18, 1879, the disputed Section 65 of the proclamation was changed so that the individual Cantons might do as they pleased, provided that political crimes were not punished by death. Eight Cantons declared for the penalty, and sixteen, or four-fifths of the whole population of the Republic, against it. In the eight Cantons which maintained the death-penalty, three had been executed up to May, 1891. In Finland and Belgium the law still calls for retaliation in the case of murder, but no executions have taken place in the first-named country since 1826, and none since 1863 in the latter. Norway has a similar law. Twenty persons were officially killed from 1843 to 1875, but none since then. In Denmark forty-seven persons were condemned to death from 1866 to 1889, but only three were executed. In Germany, the Liberals have had the abolition of the death-penalty on their programme since 1848. The law of 1870 when voted upon, showed 118 to 81 in favor of the abolition of the penalty. At the third reading, Bismarck demanded the retention of the penalty and carried his point. In Germany, death is inflicted for murder and high treason. In Austria, the law since 1852 inflicts death for murder and treason. The same is true of Hungary. Penalty by death still plays an important part in France. The law counts twenty-two cases sentenced to death, but the judges usually listen to the jury's recommendations to mercy. The number of executions is gradually falling off. In the first decade of the July monarchy (1831-40) 301 were officially killed; during the first decade of the Empire (1851-60) 278; during the second (1861-70) 109. In the first decade of the Republic (1871-80) 107; and from 1881 to 1889, sixty-one. The death-penalty has always been common in England, not only for murder, but for rape, theft, adulterations, etc. In the beginning of this century about a hundred persons were hanged every year. Since 1830 half of the executions were for murder. Since 1861, with three exceptions, all executions have been for murder only. In Spain, the law of June 18, 1870, alternates imprisonment for life with the death-penalty. There were 244 executions from 1871-1889. The Russian law of May 5, 1866, sets the penalty by death as a punishment for many crimes, called crimes against the State. Murder is not punished by death, but by penal service in the Siberian mines.

The net result of these statistics shows that the penalty by death is fast disappearing from the European law and practice.

Japanese Children.—It has often been said that the Japanese are the most interesting, the strangest, even the quaintest, people we know. In no regard is this truer than in the care they take of their babies.

It is known probably to every reading person that Japan, like all Oriental lands, is, for obvious reasons, furnitureless. It does even know the cradle. As Diogenes made a cup of his hollowed hand, so the Japanese mother makes a cradle of the back of an older child, an ambulating, delightful cradle, where it stays from morning to night, and is unrhythmically rocked according to the chances and sports which the day offers to its patient and loving victim.

The cause of the absence of furniture is the presence of

tropical vermin. This awful presence is probably also the cause of the carpetless state of the nursery. The floor is covered with stuffed straw mats, thick and elastic; it is the usual floor of a Japanese house. The floor is mopped every day with salt water; it is, in fact, a chlorine wash. It must be remembered that in Japan the dirt of the street is not carried into the room, sandals and shoes being left at the front door.

There is a singular difference between the carriage of Japanese children and the way in which our children walk and move about. The Japanese urchin, whose feet never knew the unkind pressure of tight shoes, and, in fact, no pressure at all, walks more erect, is more sure-footed. In fair weather he wears flat straw sandals; in these sandals the big toe is widely separated from the others, which gives the child a surer foundation. In wet weather he must maintain his equilibrium on his stilt-like wooden clogs, which keep his feet dry, at the same time compelling him to acquire an extraordinary power over his own motions.

There is in Japan no kissing, not even in the nursery. All the dangers, which have been so eloquently described in newspapers some time ago, arising from the touch of lips, are avoided by the national aversion for labial contact.

When she loses a child, the Japanese mother does not wring her hands and look up to heaven; she sits with folded hands, sunken head, her eyes looking into her lap. Japanese grief has been very eloquently described by my colleague in Japan, Professor Wernich, and I think it will be a good winding-up of this little article if I quote a passage of his remarkable book, "Geographic-Medical Studies": "However often I have witnessed the death of dear relations, children, for instance, or husbands, I never had occasion to observe the wringing of hands, to which European women of the lower classes are so much addicted. A bitter sorrow was expressed through deep sinking of the head, grasping the hands together, shedding of tears. That strong mental agony, which digs into the soul, so to speak, and takes hold of it, like a bodily pain, seems to be unknown to them. They never 'turn to heaven their faces bathed in tears,' an action which to us seems not only natural and in perfect accord with the essence of grief, but is regarded as beautiful and as a worthy subject of artistic representation. In prayers, the Japanese mother does not lift her eyes to heaven; with bent head, the body somewhat shrunk together, with hands put together by the palms and slightly raised to the level of the chin, she sends her humble prayer, for quite concrete things, you may be sure, to Buddha."—*Albert S. Ashmead, M.D., in Science, April 21.*

EDUCATION, LITERATURE, ART.

VIEWS OF LIFE AND THE HEREAFTER.*

ERNEST RENAN.

Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in
Nord und Süd, Breslau, April.

I.

THE older I grow, the more thoroughly I realize how little we know of those things which we would most like to know about. In matters of philosophy we must repose some little confidence in the boundless goodness of God, and guard ourselves against excessive zeal. We gain nothing by daily obtruding ourselves upon Truth, and suing for her favor. Truth is callous and cold, and our yearning, however urgent, cannot bring us into her presence. The new philosophy, the newer philosophy, the newest philosophy! God, how *naïve* is such self-assertion, and what sense is there in quarreling about who is most in error? Let us learn at last to maintain a waiting attitude, for who knows what at last the end will be.

*From the prelude to Renan's latest work "Feuilles Détachées"; authorized German translation by Marie Wohl.

or whether the truth when unveiled will not be sad? Why then, all this strife and impatience to discover it.

It pains me to note the restless excitability which characterizes the youth of our day, for youth is the age in which we should live harmless and free from distracting doubts. My dear children, amuse yourselves as becomes your twenty years, and at the same time labor. If we cannot solve the riddles of the supernatural, physics, chemistry, astronomy, and geology are full of precious revelations. How many matters are there of which I have no conception which will be familiar to you in forty or fifty years! How many dark problems will you not see loosed; while I, alas! must die without seeing any of these questions solved, or at best, with no more than a presentiment. It is said that in Lebanon there are old wills which provided that the beneficiary for a given consideration shall keep the deceased informed when the Franks shall rule over the land. And I, too, have had times when I have said to myself: "If such or such news were whispered in my ear in the silent grave, I believe it would rouse me from the dead." But then I have read so often in the Bible that in the solemn silence beyond we take no note of what goes on on earth, that we apprehend nothing of it, remember nothing. No, no; whatever is, is good; I will make no provision of that sort in my testament. And why should we rise up against truths which are as old as the world? Is it a new discovery that man is a poor, frail, transitory creature? I am not of those of whom the old prophet said, *Qui nihil patiebantur super contritione Joseph.* I am very sorry for poor Joseph; sorry, too, for the poor youth who are nourished on such pessimism, with all avenues of consolation cut off. One often reads on an old tombstone, "Courage, old fellow, no man is immortal, even Hercules is gone over to the majority." Possibly, some get little consolation out of this fact, but it is all the truth we know. Marcus Aurelius, my dear friend, was beyond us all in nobility of character, and he was contented with it. Have we really ever believed that we are immortal? Then let us meet death calmly in unison with all humanity and the religion of the future. The continuance of the world is insured for a long time. France, in her fiery comet-course, will, perhaps, achieve a greater future than present appearances indicate. The future of science, too, is securely grounded; in the grand temple of science every little is a gain, for nothing is lost. Error will never vanish from the world, but it will be ever passing away. So we may live and die calmly. I am fully satisfied that, long before a thousand years shall have passed, adequate substitutes will be found not only for the exhausted coal measures, but also for our waning virtue.

There will be troublous times to pass through, for it is not to be denied that morality is on the wane, that self-sacrifice is almost extinct; the day may even come when utilitarianism will be the universal religion, and a systematic egoism replace love and resignation. Our generation has tools and mechanical appliances, perfect beyond anything that past ages have witnessed; but does it not, to a certain extent, set the production of this mechanism above morality, conscience, and self-sacrifice? Strange changes will be inaugurated by this new departure, and even the Army and the Church, which alone have so far withstood authoritative unbelief, will soon be drifted away on the current. What would their feeble resistance avail? Unto all eternity the expedients of humanity are endless, and the eternal purpose of man's existence will be perfected without exhaustion of his vital forces. Science especially will never cease to arouse our astonishment by fresh revelations, and in place of a pitiable view of creation and the world-order, which would hardly satisfy the fantasy of a child, science will ever, more and more clearly, demonstrate the eternity of time and space.

But is the yearning after an eternal self-consciousness really a delusion? I say no, for in the matter of such general fundamental ideas an emphatic denial is as reckless and unjustifi-

able as an emphatic assertion. I am thoroughly convinced that a day will come in which virtue will be regarded as the best conceivable earthly good, and the most conducive to happiness. Until then let us take our stand indifferent to the mockery of the presumptively wise. The highest service consists in conforming to our own sense of duty in spite of apparent opposition. If virtue were a really profitable pursuit, the clever tradesfolk would have discovered it long ago, and have all become virtuous. On the contrary, it is a very poor investment in temporal affairs, but in eternity contradictions are reconciled and negations vanish.

We know nothing to justify the conclusion that there is a central consciousness in the Universe, a world-soul, but equally we know nothing to justify our denial of such an existence. In the whole Universe we find no evidence of a designing, considering will, and one may say curtly that for thousands of years nothing has been done which we can ascribe to conscious will. But, then, what are thousands of years in comparison with eternity. What to our humanity seems long may appear very short when measured by other time-measures. When the chemist engages in an experiment, the success or failure of which cannot be determined within a year, he leaves the apparatus undisturbed for the prescribed period. The reactions in the retort take place in accordance with unknown laws, but we cannot argue hence that no conscious will inaugurated the experiment, or determined the final result. Millions of living creatures might be generated in the retort during the progress of the experiment, and if they were furnished with the necessary intelligence they might be tempted to say, "This world is not ruled by a single will."

What we call eternity is perhaps a minute between two world-miracles. "We know nothing," in respect of any conception of eternity. Let us deny nothing, affirm nothing, but wait in hope. It is a beautiful custom that when we pass away from earth we introduce music and incense as an expression of our yearning for a higher sphere. The day in which belief in an after life shall vanish from earth will witness a frightful moral, perhaps an utter spiritual, decadence. Some of us might perhaps do without religion, provided only that others hold fast to it. There is no known lever capable of raising a people which has lost faith in the immortality of the soul. The inner worth of a man is measurable by a certain religious tendency which exhibits itself in spite of his training, and which influences his actions throughout life. Pious people follow a shadow, but we follow the shadow of a shadow, and who can say how coming generations shall satisfy their aspirations after a higher life?

Let us not dispute how much we believe, or concerning the formulæ of our creed, but rather let us confine ourselves to the simple non-denial of belief. We should never cease our efforts to invade the vast realms of the Eternal, but on the contrary, should cultivate our spiritual insight to the utmost. It by no means follows that the inevitable decadence of so-called "revealed" religions, will involve the loss of every religious sentiment. Christianity has raised our pretensions too high, rendered us too hard to satisfy; we aim at nothing less than to win heaven by one unerring effort. Some years ago Herr von Rothschild, at an Israelitish church-meeting, gave a spirited discourse in defense of the immortality of the soul; a very learned Israelite of the old school, who told me the tale, added: "It is incomprehensible that so rich a man with such splendid possessions should crave for Paradise also; he might, at least, leave that for us poor devils."

In this respect the Middle Ages had a remarkably logical conception in conformity with which domestic animals were in some respects treated much more considerately than man. It was taught that man having a part in the eternal life should submit without murmuring to whatever might befall him here, in fact that he would be recompensed for his earthly sufferings, while the beasts if they were to get the benefit of God's justice

must get it here. But, alas! if Divine justice provides the lion with mutton as the price of his vigilant and cautious endeavors, we see in the whole universe no trace of the Divine justice in favor of the poor sheep. The poor man is at least supported by hope of future recompense; why, then, should we rob him of this support? My own life has been just what I would have wished it to be, and could I begin it afresh I would not wish to have it much altered, and about the future I do not trouble myself much. I would like to have a really honest biography, but I quite expect that all sorts of fables and legends will be told about me. But what matter? I know the methods of the religious publicists, and as the legends told of the foes of the Church are all cut out of one piece, I can judge pretty nearly what mine will be. According to one tradition, the closing scenes of my life will in part remind one of the end of Arius, and in part of that of Voltaire. Oh Lord, my God, how black, will Holy Church not paint me? Nevertheless I have great faith in humanity, great faith that my memory will be kept green by the enlightened section, the only section that one need care about. The only things that seriously trouble me are the apocryphal memoirs which ascribe to me so many phrases and anecdotes, so much obscenity, of which I am wholly guiltless, that I appeal to all lovers of fair play in the coming centuries to accept nothing as mine which does not bear the stamp of the respectable publishing house of Levy.

Ah God, how childish are we all, we little men.

HIGHER EDUCATION IN GERMANY,

A DECREASE IN ATTENDANCE AT THE UNIVERSITIES.

Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in
Evangel. Luth. Kirchenzeitung, Leipzig, No. 12.

STRANGE as it may seem, the authorities of Germany are pleased with the fact that there is a steady decrease in the attendance at the universities. The truth of the matter is that there has been an over-production of technically educated men in Germany, and the Government has for years aimed to reduce the pressure on the professional career, and thus remove the danger of a "learned proletariat." The steady decrease has been noticed since the end of the eighties, when the total attendance at the twenty-one universities of the Fatherland was more than thirty thousand. During the past winter term the enrollment was 27,518, while last summer it was 28,053, and one year ago, 27,843. Just where this decrease has taken place can be seen from the comparative statistics of the universities.

COMPARATIVE ATTENDANCE AT GERMAN UNIVERSITIES.

| <i>Location.</i> | <i>Winter, '92-'93.</i> | <i>Summer, '92.</i> | <i>Winter, '91-'92.</i> |
|------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| Berlin | 4,876 | 4,356 | 5,371 |
| Munich | 3,380 | 3,538 | 3,292 |
| Leipzig | 3,307 | 3,104 | 3,431 |
| Halle | 1,472 | 1,468 | 1,522 |
| Würzberg | 1,330 | 1,285 | 1,367 |
| Bonn | 1,258 | 1,397 | 1,204 |
| Breslau | 1,219 | 1,251 | 1,262 |
| Tübingen | 1,185 | 1,334 | 1,172 |
| Erlangen | 1,099 | 1,107 | 1,060 |
| Freiburg | 998 | 1,305 | 856 |
| Heidelberg | 856 | 1,156 | 932 |
| Strassburg | 969 | 915 | 969 |
| Marburg | 837 | 905 | 840 |
| Greifswald | 778 | 821 | 719 |
| Göttingen | 715 | 771 | 807 |
| Königsberg | 661 | 692 | 667 |
| Jena | 631 | 645 | 581 |
| Giessen | 515 | 573 | 543 |
| Kiel | 488 | 612 | 480 |
| Münster | 414 | 423 | 384 |
| Rostock | 413 | 396 | 384 |

The distribution of this attendance, according to faculties, is very interesting. In the following the figures for the present term are given, first, and those for the last summer term are in parentheses: Theology has 4,885 (5,194), and of these 3,601 (3,849) are in Protestant theology, and 1,284 (1,345) in Catholic theology. The enrollment in the law department is

7,412 (7,401); in medicine, including dentistry, 8,296 (8,714); in the philosophical faculty, 6,925 (6,744). Of the last mentioned, 2,782 (2,892) are students of philosophy, philology, and history; 2,311 (2,287) of mathematics and the natural sciences; 1,832 (1,561) are students of pharmacy and agriculture. The reduction in attendance is seen largely in the medical department, where the decrease has been twice as large this term as it was the preceding; namely, from 8,907 in 1891-92, to 8,714, and now again to 8,296.

These students come from every climate and civilized country. Of the 27,578 now enrolled, 25,569 are from the German Empire, and 1,949 are foreigners. In the case of the latter, there has been an increase from 1,760, a year ago. Of the German States, Prussia is, of course, ahead, representing namely 13,962. The Bavarians have sent, 3,586; the Saxons, 1,957; the Würtemburgers, 1,243; the Badensians, 1,270; the Hessians, 717. Of the 1,949 foreigners, 1,448 are from other European countries, and 501 from non-European lands.

The great feeders of the German universities are the classical gymnasia and the *real* gymnasia, *mutatis mutandis*, corresponding to the average college in this country. Of this former class of schools Germany now has 428, distributed as follows: Prussia, 270; Bavaria, 37; Saxony, 17; Würtemburg, 16; Baden, 14; the Hesses, 8; Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 7; Braunschweig, 6; Oldenburg, 5; Anhalt, 4; Saxe-Weimar and Mecklenburg-Strelitz, each, 3; the other smaller States, each, 1 or 2; Alsace-Lorraine, 17. There are 57 progymnasia, and 132 *real* schools in the Empire. Of the latter, Prussia has 91; Saxony, 10; Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 6; Bavaria, 5; the Hesses, 4; Würtemburg and Baden, each, 2. The gymnasia are the classical schools, while the *real* schools have more of a scientific course, with the omission of Greek. At present, graduates of both are admitted to the universities without further examination, but a strong effort is being made to exclude the graduates of the *real* schools. Of so-called upper *real* schools (*oberrealschulen*) there are only 14 in Germany, and of these 9 are in Prussia; while there are no fewer than 112 preparatory schools to the *real* schools (*realprogymnasium*), and of these 89 are in Prussia; then 64 *realschulen* and 109 high schools (*höhere Bürgerschulen*). In addition, there are 91 other higher institutions, some of them private concerns. In this way the total number of higher institutions of learning in the Fatherland, of all kinds and grades, reaches the enormous figure of 1,006. In Bavaria, Würtemburg, Baden, the Hesses, and Alsace-Lorraine, all these schools are State institutions; in Prussia only the majority of the gymnasia are such. In Saxony only 8 of the 17 gymnasia belong to the State, the others are under the control of cities or other corporations, although 4 others receive State support to a certain extent. Of the 10 *real* gymnasia in Saxony, 3 belong to the State.

According to the data furnished by Professor Gemss, the number of graduates at the Prussian gymnasia at the close of the Easter term was 3,619. Of them, 2,458, or 67½ per cent., were Protestant; 907, or 25½ per cent., were Roman Catholic; 269, or 7½ per cent., were Jews; and 5 were dissenters. Of the population, however, 62 per cent. are Protestants, 37½ are Roman Catholics, and only 1½ per cent. are Jews. Omitting the departments from which the Jews are excluded, namely the military, postal, tax, and theological, the percentage of Jews among the graduates (*abiturienten*) 12½ instead of 1½. This is another evidence of the manner in which these people are crowding the learned professions. The Catholics, on the other hand, are not proportionately represented in the academic world. The statistics of previous years have shown the same state of affairs, so that it can be regarded as a fixed and settled fact that in Germany the Catholics do not favor higher education in proportion as this is done by the Protestants. Of these recent graduates, 832 purpose to study theology; namely, 487 Protestants, 393 Catholics, and 4 Jews; 733 will study law, 770 will study medicine, while, strange

to say, only 89 intend to study classical philology. A comparison with previous years shows that theology attracts about the same number in Prussia and Germany in general as it did in previous years, but that agriculture, the useful arts, commercial science, etc., attract a great many more than they did formerly. The fact that the Germans have, since 1870, become a manufacturing and commercial people is being noticed more and more in the universities and other higher institutions.

PHYSICAL TRAINING FOR WOMEN.

A. MOSSO.

Translated and condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in *Deutsche Revue, Breslau, April.*

THE physical training of women is, in certain respects, more important than that of man. At this moment the question is of peculiar importance to those interested, from the fact that gymnastics in the schools is being actively opposed. There are perhaps fewer difficulties in the way of a reform of female than of male education. No preparation for military service is demanded of women, the only objects of physical training are physiological and hygienic.

Gymnastics is very commonly regarded simply as a means of developing the muscles, without reference to its influence on other organs; its most important purpose, however, is in its bearing on the internal organs and their functions.

It is to be regretted that gymnastics is usually brought to a close at too early a period in a girl's life. It is most beneficial to girls from the fourteenth to the twenty-fourth year, the very years in which girls take the least exercise. Young ladies despise gymnastics as something childish.

Gymnasiums attract only a few well-read girls, or those conscious of exceptional physical gifts. Our duty is to bring the weak under its influence that they may be trained into strength. Above all things it is necessary to convince the mothers that the design is to secure the healthy physical development of their children.

The fact that poor food, undue mental strain, dejection, or great weakness, all tend to hinder the ripening of maidenhood, should convince us that at this critical period of life our care should be redoubled to provide for the physical development under the most favorable conditions. Many people are of opinion that a life of repose is beneficial to girls at the age of puberty, but physiologists all tell us that at this period exercise is especially necessary to promote digestion and the circulation of the blood.

Hysteria, of which we hear so much nowadays, is a degeneration of the nervous system. It is a melancholy characteristic of women and feeble men, and a disease which is regarded as a condition of chronic weariness. To avert it, the organism must be strengthened. Exercise, sunshine, fresh air strengthen the nervous system and frequently suffice to dispel the disease.

Many people, and among them self-constituted authorities, appear to think that gymnastics, to be effective, must be conducted with great energy. This is all very well for military training, or for the attainment of rapidity of execution of any special task, but is not what is required in the training of young women. Muscular capacity depends on muscular contractility, and this condition is best promoted by frequent moderate exercise.

The muscles can even be enlarged and strengthened by the massage treatment without contraction, and this has led to investigations which leave it beyond question that one of the chief benefits of gymnastics is that moderate exercise promotes an independent "kneading" of the muscles, which is more conducive to the accelerated flow of blood and lymph than more violent exercise.

In most gymnasiums the training is confined mainly to the development of the muscular system by means of the arms,

and legs, and the idea is that most energetic exercise is necessary to that end. I believe, on the contrary, that moderate exercise, of limited duration, continued daily, is more efficacious in enlarging and strengthening the muscles. Such exercise can be conducted with dumb-bells or clubs. In concert with Dr. Manca I have carried out a series of investigations in the strengthening of girls of from eight to thirteen years old by means of dumb-bells. Our experience was that fourteen days' training sufficed to double or treble the strength of the arm, but I do not think that a like result would be reached by horizontal strain. In the experiments referred to, the girls stood before a metronome, holding in each hand a dumb-bell weighing three pounds; during the beat of one second, the girls raised their arms as high as possible over their heads, lowering them with the beat of the next second, the movements being performed in time-rhythm until the arms were weary. A girl of nine years, during the first three days, raised the dumb-bells daily thirty-three times before she was tired. After two weeks' practice (twice a day) she reached a limit of 137 times. A thirteen-year old girl averaged 160 times the first three days, and after two weeks' practice reached 369 times.

Strange as it may appear, Dr. Gruber, of Berne, has shown that training not only increases the strength of the muscles but results in their working with greater economy, *i. e.*, less gas is exhaled, and consequently less nutrition called for.

Gymnastics for women is not designed for the attainment of extraordinary physical endurance, but for imparting ease and grace of motion.

Ernst von Brücke, formerly Professor of Physiology, in Vienna, writing on the subject of gymnastics for women, says: "The Sabine Mountain women have the most graceful and queenly gait of any women in the world. They owe this in part to their splendid physical development, but partly also to the habit of balancing loads on their heads. All girls could not acquire their gait, but the body being held erect, and the movements of the arms being kept entirely independent of those of the legs, every girl, not a cripple, may acquire a graceful and easy gait." Nothing is more conducive to this end than carrying a light load on the head.

It is not, however, desirable to prescribe detailed rules for training in every distinct motion. The physical training of women should be designed to further the proper exercise of the functions of all the organs, and impart that healthy physiological condition indispensable to freedom and grace of motion. Most of our girls have a tendency to turn the shoulders inward, and to walk with the head slightly bent, due to their being compelled to stand with folded arms. Unfortunately, there are very few books, which classify gymnastics according to their physiological importance, and are at the same time so written that they may be read with pleasure.

BOOKS THAT CAN BE INWARDLY DIGESTED.

BILL NYE.

Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in
Bookworm, London, April.

BEING on the eve, as I may say, of publishing a book, I hail with ill-concealed joy the announcement that a company has been recently formed with a capital of \$100,000, and located in Newark, N. J., for the manufacture of "membranoid" for bookbindings. This is a new style of ornamental leather made from tripe by the electrical process. I get all my information regarding the matter from the *Butcher's Advocate*, the acknowledged journalistic authority on meaty matters. The inventor claims that membranoid will prove more serviceable, and at the same time please the bookworm better, than any other style of bookbinding. It is also susceptible of more artistic and gastric possibilities than any other substance. The time is coming when the author, instead of trying to subsist on a paltry royalty, will be permitted to carry a vinegar-flask

in his hip pocket and board at the bindery. The unsuccessful lawyer and graduate at Harvard will not get as thin as I did when practising law and Banting, conveying and starvation, for he can put a little Halford sauce on his library, and feel pretty well afterwards. How much happier I would have been, while practising law surreptitiously, if I could have put some mustard on a New York decision, or given myself up to a Simmons's Digest. Law is a rule of action, prescribing what is right and prohibiting what is wrong, according to my friend, Mr. Blackstone, who got the idea from Justinian; but too often the student and the solicitor find it poor grazing, and the common law especially short commons. But now, with our books bound in membranoid, the bookworm and the bott become synonymous, and the day is not far distant when a hymn-book or two during Lent may prolong one's life. The "Read-and-Return" volumes on the train will then have to be chained to the seat, and eminent but unprosperous authors can subsist for a time on the autograph albums sent to them, using the return stamps for Chili sauce. In addition to the use of tripe for bookbinding, it will be used and utilized in the manufacture of slippers for the pastor, and the time is coming when the Christmas-tree will yield to the hungry and weary one, not a promise to the eye to be broken to the heart, but no doubt as many slippers as at present, yet each one capable of making a man a meal. In the onward march of membranoid I am told also that the company will not confine itself to tripe, but will roam about scientifically among the other organs, and in the matter of literature, and especially in the binding of medical works, will seek to use the membrane of the organ on which the work treats, as for instance, a meningeal binding for works on the brain and spine, a pleural binding for a treatise on the diseases of the chest and lungs, and so on as to diseases of the bones, peritonitis, and other interesting complaints.

MOZART AND BEETHOVEN.

HENRY DE MALVOST.

Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in
Le Cœur, Paris, April.

MOZART, the divine Mezart, the master of sweetness, had a constant struggle to get the means wherewith to live. Hence his unceasing production of simple melodies, sonatas, quatuors, quintettes, religious pieces, songs, operas. Unhappily, from this haste in composition many of his works suffered. More than one commonplace form came from his pen, when he was forced to write one of those numerous pieces which I will call his inferior works, on account of the commonplaces they contain. Yet Mozart, in his lifetime, had glory, although it did not bring him a comfortable material existence. As a child, he was fondled by all Europe. When hardly of age, he hampered himself, in the realization of his aspirations as an artist, by such obstacles, that, vanquished and worn out, he sunk into his last sleep at a time of life when others are just beginning a brilliant career.

Mozart, charmed by the sensual grace, the sweet, seducing sonorosity of the melody of Italian opera, married these qualities, which were totally wanting in the instrumental melodies of the German masters, to the qualities of the vigorous and strong symphonies of the North. He wrote works which are masterpieces, from a musical point of view alone: the "Enchanted Flute," the "Marriage of Figaro," and others. Where, however, music displayed the infinite riches of its character was certainly in the most admirable work of the master, "Don Giovanni." It was the overture to this opera which drew from Gounod the genial exclamation, "That is music!" Yes, it is music, but music only. Mozart, with his enthusiasm, would perhaps have produced a drama, if he had met with a poet who was fit to coöperate with the marvelous musician. All the books for which Mozart composed the music were, alas! merely comic productions, buffoonery when

they were not trivial. Mozart himself lacked the talent requisite for writing his own books.

We salute reverently in Beethoven the Christopher Columbus of the new musical world, as he was called by his enthusiastic admirer, Richard Wagner. In fact, before Beethoven, it was claimed that music had not the power of universal expression. Certain sentiments, certain movements of the passions, were all, it was thought, that could be described in a harmonic form. The genius of the mighty master demonstrated to an astonished world, that musical art is the art of expression *par excellence*.

If Mozart had sensibility in abundance, Beethoven had the proud consciousness of strength. Afflicted with deafness, shut up in himself, an impregnable fortress, a granite rock, against which the waves of the exterior world, powerless to break this character of iron, beat only to be shattered, Beethoven found in his interior life the germ from which he drew pure melody, freed from all shackles, the *melodic type* with which he endowed the world. Haydn was the master of his youth, the great Sebastian Bach was the guide of those years of his which showed the richest fruitage. His senses, closed to the outside world, were open to the vision of the very essence of beings. I need cite only that admirable *Pastoral Symphony*, the Symphony in Ut minor and, in fact, all his other works, to show how thoroughly the vision of this seer penetrated all nature.

Beethoven never had an opportunity to utilize his masterly dramatic qualities in the lyric drama. Thus, finding in the book of "Leonora" naught but the composition of a librettist whose ideas were running dregs, Beethoven put all his strength in the overture. After hearing that symphony, you have a sensation that you have become acquainted with the whole opera.

SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

RECENT SCIENCE.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

Man and His Works.—A building is now being erected at the World's Fair to be known as the "Anthropological Building." It is 415 feet long and 225 feet wide, and in it will be exhibited all the archaeological collections, and in fact all of the objects that would otherwise have been in the gallery of the building of Manufactures and Liberal Arts.

From the first to the last the exhibits of this department will be arranged so as to teach a lesson; to show the advancement or evolution of man.—*American Antiquarian, Chicago, March.*

ARCHÆOLOGY.

Map of Ancient Rome.—Prof. Rudolfo Lanciani has been engaged since the year 1867 in preparing a plan of ancient Rome based on the most recent archaeological discoveries. Its completion has been delayed from time to time as fresh materials were constantly brought to light, but it is now to be published under the auspices of the *Accademia dei Lincei*. The map will be in forty-six sheets, and it is intended that not less than six sheets shall appear annually, beginning with the present month. In the order of publication priority will be given to those sheets which comprise districts already fully excavated where there is little probability of any fresh discoveries. The method adopted is to show by five colors: (1) The streets of the modern city; (2) the monuments and ruins of the regal and republican periods; (3) those of imperial times; (4) underground remains, quarries, catacombs, mithraic grottoes, etc.; and (5) springs, aqueducts, drains, and the bed of the Tiber. There will be included those monuments now destroyed of which information is recorded, and the sites of famous works of art and inscriptions. The altitudes of the ancient and modern city are also to be marked in different colors.—*Academy, London, April 15.*

Ruins of Zimbabwe.—Mr. Bent, who has made the first systematic investigation of these remarkable remains, has published the result in an interesting work on "The Ruined Cities of Mashonaland." (Longmans, 1892.) The principal group which he calls the Great Zimbabwe, is but the most extensive of a chain of similar fortified positions, built, as he conclusively shows, by an alien race settled in the country, and engaged in the exploitation of its mineral resources. The discovery of smelting furnaces and crucibles with specks of gold still adhering to their sides in the principal ruins themselves, as well as of ancient shafts honeycombing the adjoining auriferous region, with the traces in the neighborhood of the other processes to which the gold was subjected, leaves little doubt as to their association with a great mining industry of the ancient world. The position of crushing-stones in rows along the banks of the streams near the old mines, suggests to Mr. Bent the probable inference that they were worked by gangs of slaves chained together in rows, as seen in the Egyptian sculptures. The Great Zimbabwe consists of two groups of buildings, the one a temple on the plain with manifold walls, altars, and two conical towers of very unequal size, all inclosed within a circular wall of massive construction; the other, a fortress on a steep granite hill, in a strongly defensible position, and now presenting a mass of winding passages, complicated approaches, and confused masses of masonry, strewn over the hill-top. The most striking feature of the great temple below is the ornamentation of its external wall, with a double belt of stones disposed in a zigzag pattern, for exactly the space on its southwestern side touched by the rays of the rising sun at summer solstice. Traces of similar decoration were found in some of the minor ruins, while the great obelisks are conjectured to have served either as gnomons to measure the solar declination, or as transit instruments to observe the passage of the stars. The two pyramidal towers point to Arab origin, as the early Arabians are stated to have worshipped a tower built by their patriarch, Ishmael, and a similar object called Penorel, or the Face of God, adored by the Midianites, is recorded in Scripture to have been destroyed by Gideon. As Arabia, which produced no considerable supply of gold itself, was the great source of its distribution to the ancient world, it is highly probable, as Mr. Bent concludes, that some of it at least was drawn from the auriferous region of Zambesi.

BACTERIOLOGY.

Tobacco and Cholera.—Experiments made in the hygienic institute in the Berlin University have shown that cholera bacilli die more quickly on dry tobacco than on dry glass-plates; that they do not multiply, but quickly die, on moist tobacco; and that tobacco-smoke quickly kills them.—*Annals of Hygiene, Philadelphia, April.*

The Struggle Between the Organism and the Microbe.—Sanarelli (*Ann. de l'Inst. Pasteur*, March) discusses the means by which the organism is defended against microbes after vaccination and during recovery. He studied the vaccinal immunity produced against the disease caused by vibrio Metschnikovi. At the outset he shows that this immunity cannot be due to any bactericidal property, to any attenuating power, nor yet to any anti-toxic power possessed by the body fluids of the vaccinated animal, for he finds that the serum of vaccinated animals possesses no bactericidal power as maintained by Behring and Nissen, and the microbes grown in such serum increase rather than diminish in virulence. Further, the serum of vaccinated animals possesses no anti-toxic properties; microbes developing in such serum actually produce more active toxins than when they are grown in ordinary nutrient media. Having eliminated these three possible causes of vaccinal immunity, he proceeds to show that the preventive and therapeutic properties of this serum depend upon the power possessed by it of causing active phagocytosis. The microbes are engulfed by phagocytes, and

inclosed in these they retain their vitality for a considerable time. He believes that although remaining alive at the seat of inoculation, these microbes produce no toxins after being inclosed in the phagocytes, for the blood-serum of such animals is not capable of destroying the toxins if they were elaborated. He finds that marked leucocytosis occurs in vaccinated animals, and in those treated by therapeutic serum, but the leucocytes undergo a most remarkable diminution in other cases. This he connects with the chemiotactic relations between the serum and the phagocytes. Preventive serum does not influence the diseased organism by any action on the bacteria, but by stimulating the proper cells to activity, thereby causing a concourse of phagocytes at the seat of inoculation. When this concourse of phagocytes is prevented, as by exposure to cold, the preventive serum has no effect, and death results.—*British Medical Journal, London, April 15.*

BIOLOGY.

The Mutton-Bird on the Furneaux Islands.—In a paper read before the Royal Society of Tasmania, Dr. Montgomery, the Anglican Bishop of that colony, gives a vivid account of the impression left upon his mind by the home-gathering of these birds at evening. He has been called by duty to these remote islands, and he admits that while he was prepared to be interested in the study of the mutton-birds "at home," the reality far surpassed his expectations. "Just at sunset," the Bishop says, "I was invited to go some two hundred yards up on to the higher ground—the island is only two hundred acres in extent—in order to see the birds come in. I shall never forget that evening as long as I live. The sun was setting, leaving a broad belt of crimson on the western horizon, and soon the surrounding sea became invisible. Not a sound was heard save the rustling of the grass in the wind. There was no indication that there was a living thing on the island. There were no cries of sea-birds. The stillness was wonderful. Presently a single dark-winged form flitted across the island and vanished again into the gloom. In another ten seconds thousands upon thousands of birds seemed to spring like magic up out of the darkness from every quarter, without warning or cry of any kind. And now backwards and forwards before my dazzled sight, I saw these countless dark shadows shooting with lightning rapidity athwart the last of the evening light. Still, no articulate sound was heard. Nothing but the whistle, as if of bullet after bullet, through the air, bewildering one with the sense of numbers and of mysterious rushing life. Repeatedly a bird would dash within an inch of my head and then wheel like lightning to one side to escape a collision. The minutes passed, and still this busy, whirling, hurly-burly of creatures continued—silent, and even awe-inspiring. Sometimes they came in squadrons of hundreds, sometimes by tens. But still they came, each bird, after a turn or two, sinking with unerring instinct on to its hole, finding it in the long grass and darkness with a certainty which was truly marvelous. It was difficult to tear one's self away from this wonderful spectacle. But at length we returned to our tent, pitched near the water's edge, but still among the bushes; and all night long, as I lay trying to sleep, I heard the cooing and cackling of innumerable birds, feeding their young in their subterranean homes, some of them apparently within a yard of my ear. At length I fell asleep, and when I awoke at six o'clock in the morning there was not a bird to be seen on the island."—*Chambers' Journal, London, March 18.*

CHARACTERISTICS OF RECENT PROMINENT CRIMINALS.

DOCTOR CESARE LOMBROSO.

Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in
Nouvelle Revue, Paris, April.

THE unfortunate criminal proceedings at Paris and at Rome (the affair of the Roman Bank), afford a painful opportunity to demonstrate how far they confirm my theories about political crime.

Among the three corrupters in the Panama case, one, Cornelius Herz, has only badly set ears and a bad look.

Reinach had only a very marked development of the arch of the eyebrows. His extreme baldness is an anti-criminal characteristic.

Arton is the only one who has several characteristics—not more than four, however—of the criminal type: unusually large knobs on the forehead (hydrocephalic forehead), large ears, like handles; heavy jaws, a cynical look. On the other hand, he has a characteristic which is hardly ever found in born criminals—a very heavy beard.

I observe, then, in these leaders, phenomena contrary to those presented by born political criminals (the anarchists, for example), that is, an absence of criminal type, for their physiognomy is very nearly the same as that of honest people.

In Italy, Jesuitism, which plays too great a part in the Government, tries to hide the wound of corruption, and mask the scandal from the public.

Yet, it is none the less visible, and more shameful, than that of France, for it has not the pretext of trying to accomplish a great idea, or a great illusion, as was the case with the Panama scandal.

In Italy, out of seven personages who are implicated in the affair of the banks of issue, three have some criminal characteristics.

What may be said of the physical type of the corrupters of whom I have been speaking, can be said even more positively of their intelligence and sensibilities.

In place of being muddle-headed and having a low degree of intellect, in place of cynicism and an absence of all ethical and easily-touched feelings, which form the characteristics of born criminals, even of the highest class—even of political criminals, like anarchists and regicides—we have here well-poised and clear minds, men who have sometimes had the destinies of their country in their hands without deserving blame, who, instead of remaining insensible and cynical in the presence of accusation, have been deeply moved, and affected to such a degree that, in Italy at least, they succeed almost in making people forget that the money which they filched or wasted was truly taken from very poor persons.

All confess their crime and weep, except Herz and Arton, who are furthest removed from the type of honest people, and Cuciniello, who loudly denies the accusations made against him, and who has, moreover, characteristics of the criminal type, manifesting apathy, the cynicism of the true criminal; and, still further, the lewdness which is frequently found among poisoners. Cuciniello is besides completely indifferent as to his dishonor, so much so that, immediately after his arrest, he played a genuine comedy, feigned suicide, and then, half an hour afterwards, offered cigars to his keepers, and smoked some himself. Shortly after reaching his prison, he ate with a good appetite, cracking jokes about the dishes and the cells of the jail. He asked for obscene books to read, and declared that he meant to pull down other guilty persons with him, which is one of the delights of genuine criminals.

On the contrary, the other prisoners are truly ill; they weep, and eat nothing; they ask for serious books only.

To explain the criminal characteristics, even in those of the accused who are certainly guilty, is not difficult.

The fact is that the wasting of other people's property and abuse of confidence are crimes which can be committed by sympathetic persons alone, who do not awaken repulsion and defiance by characteristics of degeneracy, like other criminals. These sympathetic persons exercise a sort of fascination over those who, if they were influenced by reasoning only, would not become the victims of the defrauders.

Fraud, abuse of confidence, are a transformed evolution from crime which has lost its cruelty. For the cruelty is substituted that greed for money and habit of lying, which, unfortunately, is becoming a general thing.

If we pass from the country to the city, from the city to the small town, we find in trade, great and small, a development of lying.

In associations of the highest rank, under the form of banks with shareholders, we often see fraud permanently in office, to

the damage of dupes, and an artificial guarantee given by putting forward most honorable names.

This explains why he who wastes or appropriates the funds of others is generally only what may be called a "criminaloid," something resembling a criminal, who has the characteristics of an honest man, and who, if opportunity had not offered, would never have been guilty.

The cleverness, the knavish tricks of some ringleaders, like Herz, Arton, Reinach, with whom deceit and bad faith were increased by an ethnic cause, brought about the failure of the canal scheme. These, especially the first two, have all the marks of the criminal type. Their complete cynicism, coming much nearer to the born criminal than the "criminaloid," turned out a nucleus around which collected little by little, like small crystals, the deputies and journalists who were drawn on by their thirst for gold.

THE VELOCITY OF THE STARS.

G. ESPITALLIER.

Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in
La Nature, Paris, April 1.

IT is generally known that all the stars, which are grouped in constellations that appear immovable, are not so immovable as they appear. By dint of great patience it has been proved that there are slight displacements in the stars composing the various constellations. The extreme difficulty of verifying these displacements results from their enormous distance from us.

The modesty of us poor inhabitants of the Earth, somewhat aided it is true by the results of observations, has forced us to recognize the fact that our Sun is not the centre around which all these distant stars move. The Sun moves in its turn, drawing us without any great effort, in his train.

Whither is the Sun going?

Herschel was the first to fix its direction, which is carrying it to a point in the sky situated in the constellation Hercules. It remains, however, to determine with what velocity the Sun and his planetary satellites is approaching Hercules, and that is a problem of extreme difficulty.

M. Deslandres, of the Paris Observatory, has been busy for about three years past in trying to solve this problem. By an ingenious apparatus which he has invented, it has become possible to get a photograph of the spectrum of stars as small as those of the fourth magnitude. By such a spectrum it can be calculated with great nicety what is the velocity of a star, and whether it is approaching or receding from us. From this a calculation can be made as to the velocity with which the star is approaching or receding from our Sun.

Take, for instance, the star *Capella*. A photograph of its spectrum shows that the star contains iron, nickel, manganese, and calcium; for the brilliant rays of comparison correspond with the black rays of the spectrum of the star. Its chemical composition, then, is nearly identical with that of our Sun. Moreover, the rays of the star are slightly displaced towards the red on the spectrum, relatively to the rays of comparison, and this indicates that the star is receding from the Earth. The displacement of the two spectrums measured by the clearest rays, corresponds to a velocity of recession of 48.8 kilometres a second.

So, in studying the displacement of the ten clearest rays of the spectrum of Sirius, it has been found that this star is receding from us with an apparent velocity of +19 kilometres a second. Now the velocity of the Earth in its orbit, projected on a ray of Sirius, was +20.2 kilometres a second on the day of observation (March 3, 1891). Then, on that day, Sirius was approaching the Sun with a velocity of -1.2 kilometres.

The Observatory at Potsdam has instituted a series of analogous researches. It is, however, pertinent to remark that the apparatus there is much less powerful than the great telescope

at Paris, and does not permit the measurement of more than sixty stars in our sky. The French telescope allows the spectroscopic observation of 250 stars. Those which interest us most are the stars in the constellation Hercules, and those in the opposite quarter of the heavens, since these are right in the path of our Sun. These stars are fortunately very numerous, and will enable us to calculate the velocity of the movement of the solar system in space, something which astronomers have not yet succeeded in doing.

RELIGIOUS.

THE RELIGIOUS INSTINCT: AN AGNOSTIC VIEW.

ALICE BODINGTON.

Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in
Westminster Review, London, April.

OLD questions, which for centuries have exercised the human mind, are presenting themselves in fresh force to the thinkers of to-day. The monstrous triumph of what theologians call "faith" over reason, culminated in the frightful Moloch of Calvinism, in comparison with whom the Moloch of Canaan and Carthage was a merciful divinity. The victim in the hands of a Carthaginian idol found a speedy death in its blazing bosom, but the eternally predestined victims of the Calvinistic Moloch were consigned to an eternity of torment, wherein "infants a span long" are seen, in imagination, "crawling on the floor of Hell." But as this Moloch and the mediaeval devil alike fade away, we are still confronted with the old difficulty: How is it possible to reconcile the conception of an all-good Supreme Being with the fact of the existence of evil?

According to the dictum of the theologians, not only pain, but every manner of evil and suffering are "allowed for some wise purpose," into the wisdom of which it is highly improper to inquire. He who escapes from an accident, or recovers from disease, is "providentially saved," or "spared," but nobody is "providentially" mangled in a railway accident, or buried alive in an earthquake; these latter fatalities are "wise purposes."

Away with such puerile reasoning—or rather, want of reasoning. Let us face the Frankenstein which haunts all creeds, and see if he cannot be exorcised, without leaving the only guide we can have—the "weak human reason"—which theologians, with arrogant pride in their own blind faith, love to decry.

Reason recognizes the Unknowable, or the Unknown. Science shows us secondary causes. That heat and light and chemical affinity and electricity are various forms of the same energy, we know; but what that resistless, all-pervading energy is, we know not, nor do we know the medium through which it acts. We only know that certain vibrations of an unknown medium we call the ether produce on our senses the sensations of heat and light. Of the medium through which gravitation acts, not even this much is known. Behind the known stands the Unknown, and we who most fully feel and acknowledge this are accused of "pride of intellect." In the nomenclature of the theologian this epithet applies to an opponent who has passed the point where he elects to stop. Each of us in the destruction of old creeds finds for himself a ledge on which to build his private church or temple, where he rests to his own satisfaction.

For my part, I have slipped from ledge to ledge, striving with all powers of heart and mind to believe in the Fatherhood of God and the Divinity of Christ; feeling one belief after another give way in my grasp. Religion was for me either a reality which could take the place of all earthly joys and hopes and leave them out as dust in the balance—or it was nothing.

Subjected to this mortal strain every strand of orthodox creed gave way.

The ledges on which I endeavored to found some remains of a creed lay ever farther and farther down the abyss; until slowly I found one line of reasoning (which I will speak of farther on) which did not demand the impossible leap from reason to Faith—which rested not upon one creed but upon all creeds, and derived strength from evolution itself.

I would first point out the weakness of all those forms of faith which take as a postulate, "There is a God, All-Powerful and All-Good." If poor Reason is allowed a voice, I can see absurdities and contradictions in all creeds evolved by the higher races of men; I can also see sublime and heart-satisfying ideas and hopes. The Jewish conception of the Supreme Being begins with a revolting anthropomorphism; Yahoech is a Jew of the early age of the race—cruel, passionate, and jealous; rewarding such of his followers as contrived to remain alive, entirely with material comforts. The character and person of Christ inspire me with admiration and strong affection, yet to my reason He appears only as an excellent, often mistaken, human being, whose most explicitly declared prophecy signally failed of fulfillment.

I may now proceed to show how strong is the hypothesis that the Universe, as we know it, seems the product of impersonal, unvarying law. Sad as it is, this is incomparably and immeasurably preferable to the hideous conception of a personal God who can condemn His sentient creatures to infinite punishment for finite offenses.

Deep as the microscope can fathom, far as the telescope and spectroscope can reach, we see evidence of unvarying law. Far from death having been caused by the "sin" of man, death in hideous shapes existed for long ages before man came upon the scene.

When man came we find him a low and repulsive savage, and there has been a continued ascent instead of a fall. But this rise has entailed penalties. Anatomy and physiology show innumerable signs of man's gradual evolution from lower forms. Not a week passes without some agonizing tale of pain and death from persistence of structures, now utterly useless to man, but actively mischievous. The human body suggests to the comparative anatomist that rough-and-ready adjustment to chance circumstances which characterizes organic growth. One of the most distressing of diseases arises chiefly from the fact that the valves in certain veins are still adjusted to suit an animal walking on all-fours and are absent where they are most wanted. As the result of blind evolutionary force man is a great success.

As an evolutionist I do not see, nor can I imagine, a single animal possessed of an instinct useless to the species. In man I see an animal with an extraordinarily strong instinct developed *pari passu* with the development of his mental powers. It is an instinct that he does not share with any of the lower animals, an instinct absolutely useless to him on this planet. In the lowest savages this instinct is hardly existent, or, if it appear, it is in the shape of an abject fear of spirits of the dead or the Powers of Nature. Should the religious instinct mean no more than this, it should die out with the advance of the race. But, on the contrary, it tends to become deeper, wider, more complex; it survives all fear of spirits of the dead or of the Powers of Nature; and shows itself as a longing for something beyond man—beyond this planet, beyond all joys, all aspirations that this life can afford. It does not allow man to rest satisfied with the attainment of the most coveted of earthly possessions.

Why may we not hope that the extraordinary, the unique, instinct of religion, slowly evolved as it has been from the lowest fetish worships, may be the preparation for an existence of unimaginable glory in another world than ours? The deathless instinct of religion bids us not despair; that "beyond the veil," when this mortal shall put on immortality, we may retain our self-consciousness, and become more fully cognizant of an Eternal All-Good, All-Loving, but *not-all-powerful* Being who has striven to draw us to Himself.

PHILLIPS BROOKS.

THE REV. ARTHUR BROOKS, D.D.

Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in
Harper's Magazine, New York, May.

BEHOLD what manner of love the Father hath bestowed upon us, that we should be called the sons of God!" These words express very fully the spirit of the life of Phillips Brooks. Descended through a long line of Congregational ministers, with Puritan blood and traditions constituting the very essence of his heritage, he was born at a time when the stern, dogmatic faith had received a staggering blow in the development of Unitarianism in its central citadel. In an atmosphere of personal devotion to a loving Saviour and of dependence upon Him, Phillips Brooks lived and grew as a child. That love of Christ which glowed in his words and flashed in his eye was caught from a mother's lips, and was read with boyish eyes as the central power of a mother's love and life. I may not say more, nor lift any farther the veil which separates a holy of holies, into which we loved to enter with an awe which we could not understand. I cannot say less, lest I should take from young mothers to-day the encouragement, the hope, and the incentive which they have a right to claim from the story of this great life.

Baptized by a Unitarian minister, Phillips Brooks received all his early training in the Episcopal Church. The circumstances could not have been happier. How much the ministry of Dr. Alexander Vinton, rector of St. Paul's Church, Boston, did in seventeen years to form the life of the growing boy, Phillips Brooks, no one can doubt who has read his eloquent and wise description of that ministry. Massively logical and argumentative, with a wide knowledge of nature, a deep sympathy with men, and a burning love for Christ, Dr. Vinton was precisely suited to mediate between Congregationalism and Episcopacy to the father and mother, and to impress, to train, and to lead with no slavish adherence the boy who heard him Sunday after Sunday and looked up to him with awe. In Boston's public schools, where he was educated, boys of all classes from sturdy, sober, religious-minded families, sat side by side. The large, intellectual blessings of city life without its frivolities or foolish conventionalities found their place in the life of the household to which he belonged. God and humanity, not separate, but one, ministered to the drawing out of this earnest-minded, large-eyed boy. Make all you will and can of the man (you never can make too much), but do not forget the atmosphere and soil in which he grew, for it is to that that fathers, mothers, pewholders, vestrymen, and citizens are contributing every day.

Then came the college-life at Cambridge, which still left the boy his home-life on Sunday. It was a college-life to stimulate thought. James Walker was the President of Harvard College. Felton, Agassiz, Longfellow, Lowell, were in their prime in the college. Phillips Brooks felt and used such influences of the larger life that was dawning, but he was not confused or blinded by them. The past was not to overshadow the future, nor was it to be swept away. His power was recognized, his literary ability was rewarded, his geniality and largeness of spirit were loved.

Never did a young man enter the theological seminary with less knowledge of the details of ecclesiastical and theological issues than that which Phillips Brooks carried to the seminary at Alexandria, Va. In his life here, I can only note again that breadth and insight with which, as he seized the new, he never lost sight of the old, but felt its richness and value more deeply than ever.

We cannot be surprised at the enthusiasm with which such a man entered on the delightful duties of parochial life, which he never ceased to love. It is at the opening of his new work that I can best speak of his great sermons, for they never changed their character. They felt all the great expanding

influences, which he was ever anticipating and utilizing; but from those first given in the little Church of the Advent, in Philadelphia, to those in Trinity Church, Boston, and in Westminster Abbey, Jesus Christ, the revelation of God, was the centre of all. To him all humanity was complete in Christ. No man could feel himself a stranger under such preaching. All felt that the sermon belonged to them, because the theme was mankind and manhood in Christ. Tennyson did not surpass him in carefulness of work and richness of decoration, because no jewel was too valuable for the glory of the great King. And yet the King of Saints and His glory so shone through all the beauty that men never thought of the poetry and splendor of form which belonged to the message, because their hearts were held by the message itself.

Specific topics of reform or of public interest were seldom touched, and all the material for sensational interest was deliberately and persistently abandoned. And yet, every sermon seemed to fit the spirit of the hour, to throw new light upon living issues, and to assist in meeting the sins and temptations of the present day.

He became rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, in Philadelphia, in 1861. The war had begun, and he preached the sin of slavery and the duty of patriotism with all his strength and power.

From the beginning to the end, from 1860 to 1893, the Broad-Church movement meant to him a closer relation between God and man; he never feared for the ultimate result.

At the time of the consecration of Trinity Church, Boston, it was the sermon of Phillips Brooks, and not of Dr. Vinton, that Dr. Tyng glowed over, and said that he could best understand.

Every canon of his Church he obeyed scrupulously. His belief in the present inspiration of the Church of Christ, as contrasted with that which confines it to the early centuries, was too great to allow him to do otherwise. He rejoiced that God had given him the glory of being a presbyter in the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.

And the Church vindicated his love for it. Willingly and joyfully he accepted the office of Bishop. He saw the possibilities of the highest office in the Church just because he appreciated the true Church spirit as one which got nearer to humanity and not farther from it. He saw that the Church's mark of dignity and authority would bring him nearer to men,

THE COPTS IN EGYPT.

DUC D'HARCOURT.

Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in
Le Correspondant, Paris, March 25.

IN the years which immediately followed the Mussulman invasion, a large majority of Egyptians renounced Christianity and embraced the religion and customs of Islam. The descendants of these at the present day are called "Arabs," a name applied generally to all the native Mussulmans, although the warriors who came to Egypt from Arabia have contributed in but a very minute proportion to form the existing race. In the midst of the great crowd which became followers of the Prophet, a very small portion of the population remained faithful to its ancient belief, despite the advantages of every kind offered them by the disciples of Mahomet, despite the humiliations inflicted on those who refused to recognize his law. These people, among whom has been perpetuated to this day the Christianity more or less altered of the Egyptians of the Seventh Century, are the "Copts."

The Copts, then, are not a people distinct in origin from those who are called "Arabs" in Egypt; both are Egyptians by race.

For a long time the Copts preserved their ancient language, in which are written in hieroglyphic characters the inscriptions which have come down to us from the contemporaries of the Pharaohs. Arabic, by degrees, has taken the place of the old idiom, which nowadays no one speaks, and of which there remains no trace in Egypt save in some practical agricultural terms; names of the months, of measures, and the like. Coptic

is a dead language, the knowledge of which is kept alive only by some learned men in Europe.

Among the Copts, some are schismatic, others, much less numerous, are Roman Catholics, and recognize the authority of the Pope, while practising a rite which is peculiar to them as Christians. The doctrine of the schismatics is related to that of Eutyches, a Greek heresiarch of the Fifth Century. These have a great aversion to the Latin Roman Catholics, even greater, I am assured, than that of the Mussulmans for Christians in general. Although the religion of the Copts was born in the bosom of Christianity, it has taken such an Oriental, not to say pagan, color, that it is difficult to recognize them as Christians. Circumcision is practised by them, and their fatalism does not differ from that of the Mussulmans. Their priests are very ignorant; they can no longer read, much less understand, their religious books, which are written in Coptic. In their customs and manners, the priests resemble as little as possible the ideal we have of a Christian people; not only are they married, but some of them have several wives. I relate only what I have heard about the priests, although of what I am about to tell I was an eye witness.

We were descending the Nile in a *dahabieh*, towed by a steamboat, when we saw two men, entirely naked, standing on the bank. As soon as we were opposite to them, they jumped into the river and tried to come to us. Notwithstanding the swiftness of the current, they succeeded in getting into the rowboat behind the *dahabieh*, in order to climb into the *dahabieh* itself. There our sailors stopped them, saying there were ladies on board, and the would-be visitors would not be allowed to appear in their naked condition. They tried hard, nevertheless, to get on our boat. The sailors resisted, and lashed them well with ropes. Yielding to this argument, the merry fellows plunged into the river and regained their post of observation on shore.

Naturally I had watched this scene with curiosity. When it was over, I hastened to ask who our odd visitors were. I was told that they were Coptic monks, who had come to ask alms for their convent, and the convent was pointed out to me at a little distance on the right bank. Singular manners these for the regular clergy!

Subsequently I was told by a Government officer whose duties required him to visit the banks of that part of the Nile frequently, that this "convent" was a refuge for dangerous malefactors. The masters of vessels carefully avoided mooring their boats for the night in its neighborhood. As for my informant, having once been obliged by some accident to anchor all night in the vicinity of this "convent," and being forewarned of his danger, he thought it prudent to fire pistols frequently while the daylight lasted, in order to let his neighbors know that there were firearms on board.

I am sorry to use the words "convent" and "monks" to designate persons and places so different from those which the same words mean among us; but these are the literal translation of the Arabic expressions used in Egypt by the Egyptians, and they are always translated in that way.

To understand how men pretending to be monks have reached such a depth of moral degradation, it must be remembered that they and their fathers lived for centuries in close contact with Mussulman customs, that they are treated by Mussulmans in general with the utmost contempt, and, by the authorities with the greatest brutality, and finally, that for many thousand years they have lived among themselves without relations with the rest of the world.

Whatever be the causes under the influence of which the Coptic faith has been formed, it is certain that of the Christian religion, to which the Copts belong in name, they have preserved naught but confused ideas, mingled with superstitions. They practise most rigorous fasts. Their every-day life, however, is so wretched that they are well prepared for such fasts.

It is exceptional for Copts to live in the country, like those of whom I have spoken. The most of them are established in the towns, where they play a part analogous to that of the Jews among us in the Middle Ages. That they enjoy very little consideration among the Mussulmans, it is needless to say, but they receive no more consideration from the Europeans. I infer so, at least, from various conversations I have had with the latter, who described the Copts as having, in the highest degree, the defects of the Egyptian race and character.

BOOKS AND BOOK-WRITERS.

THREE NEW BOOKS ON ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

OF three recent books on Lincoln, one is a biography * by Mr. John T. Morse, Jr. It is a contribution to the philosophy of biography, the author's thesis being that susceptibility to the peculiar influence of the people among whom Lincoln's lot was cast at the various periods of his career, was developed in him to a degree probably unequaled in the annals of men; and that, consequently, Lincoln's day and generation found expression through him. To this work *The Tribune* (New York) devotes nearly two columns, making these observations,

"The spirit in which the opening scenes of Lincoln's life are described is to be commended as candid without being stark naked, after Herndon's manner. . . . While there is much that is admirable in Mr. Morse's philosophical method, and while the literary form of his work is without blemish, we cannot rank this biography with his earlier volumes, which were of superior excellence. His Lincoln, as a whole, is below the high level of his John Quincy Adams. By temperament and intellectual quality he is out of sympathy with so radical a type of Western character as Lincoln. He had more congenial employment in writing the life of a scholar in politics, like the second Adams, or in dealing with Jefferson, the Virginian gentleman. His biography will be a useful addition to the Lincoln literature, because in many respects it serves as a rough compendium to it, but it lacks the vitality, sympathetic tone, and comprehensive scope of the joint work by Nicolay and Hay, who were close to Lincoln's heart and knew him face to face."

A second book is a compilation of some Letters of, and a Lecture by, Horace Greeley, edited by Mr. Joel Benton.† The lecture has been published in *The Century* magazine. *The Courier-Journal* (Louisville) thus describes the book:

"The treatise, which gives the title to the volume, shows Mr. Greeley's mind in contact with the questions and the personality which, perhaps, were the most prominent in the course of his own career, and to a certain extent epitomize. The letters to Mr. Dana and those to a lady friend not only cover rare periods and incidents in Mr. Greeley's life, but they show the naïve, unconscious motives of a mind never tempted to dissimulation at all, and, in the privacy for which they are intended, without motive to be other than sincere."

The comments on the work by *The Chicago Herald* run thus:

"As an illustration on certain of the views laid down by Dr. Lecky nothing could be more striking. . . . There is no hero-worship in it, but a thorough appreciation of the growth of Mr. Lincoln's mind and of his readiness to meet with perfect poise every emergency that arose. Upon the whole, it does justice to certain phases of Mr. Lincoln's complex character, but his out-and-out admirers will not be satisfied with it. Nevertheless, as a study in American history the book has its value."

The third book alluded to in our caption does not allude to Mr. Lincoln alone. It is a mass of Personal Reminiscences, covering a half a century (1840-90), by Mr. L. E. Chittenden,‡ the last chapter of the work being devoted to "Abraham Lincoln, the Man of Faith and Power." As to the entertaining quality of the book there seems to be but one opinion. Thus *The Evening Telegram* (Philadelphia) says:

"It contains pictures of the time involved in experiences of an active life, all of which are recounted in graceful and graphic style.

"To the general public the after part of the book, devoted to an analysis of the great War President, appeals especially."

The opinion of *The Courier-Journal* (Louisville) is after this fashion:

"Mr. Chittenden's literary skill is of so marked a character that all he writes is invested with uncommon interest. The present volume is interesting, especially in showing the origin and early history of the great political party with which the author was closely identified, as well as in opening to the public for the first time a rich store of intensely interesting incidents, personal and otherwise, extending over a period of fifty years. The volume contains also a large amount of matter referring to Abraham Lincoln not included in Mr. Chittenden's former work."

Laudatory are the observations of *The New York Times*:

"The wide range of the reminiscences is not more remarkable than

* American Statesmen: Abraham Lincoln. By John T. Morse, Jr. In two volumes. 16mo, pp. 387 and 373. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin, & Co.

† Greeley on Lincoln, With Mr. Greeley's Letters to Charles A. Dana and a Lady Friend. New York: The Baker and Taylor Company.

‡ Personal Reminiscences, 1840-90. Including Some Not Hitherto Published of Lincoln and the War. By L. E. Chittenden. 8vo. New York: Richmond, Groscup, & Co.

their brightness and originality. Something of the true Vermont spirit pervades them, with the individuality of a strong and honorable man who has done something in his time and done it faithfully and well."

Some fault is found by *The Tribune* (New York) with the author, principally with the arrangement of his anecdotes.

"The author has neither the quality of mind nor the literary habit required for analysis of such a character as that of Lincoln. He excels as a genial story-teller, entertaining his readers out of the fullness of his experiences and sympathies, and having recourse to the same natural and unconventional method which he would employ at a dinner-table with familiar friends.

"The art of narrating reminiscences is one that conceals the art. Perhaps the best book of this kind that has recently been published is Dean Hole's 'Memories.' Mr. Chittenden's work resembles it in method and style, but is inferior to it in orderly arrangement and in literary finish. He does not follow any chronological or other order of subjects, but passes abruptly from financial policy to birds, from Judge Lynch to Adirondack scenes, from duck-shooting to quackery and lawyers' practical jokes, and from novel experiences in official life to the death of Lincoln, Savannah during the war, and teaching school on Hog Island. While each chapter is complete in itself, the grouping is unfortunate. Here our criticism must end, for Mr. Chittenden, apart from his defective study of Lincoln and his disorderly arrangement of chapters, has written a pleasant book, rich in quaint and striking anecdotes, good-tempered in every page, abounding in strong local color and shrewd observation, and illuminated by humor and sentiment. He has contrived to get a great deal of pleasure out of the serious work of his life as a lawyer, Treasury official, and politician, and in this volume he shares the joy of recollections with sympathetic readers who like to have good stories quietly told, without literary artifice and mannerism."

FOUR POETS.

TWO volumes of verse by Mr. William Watson,* whose nomination by newspapers to the Laureateship was followed by news of his mental derangement, have recently appeared. Of one of these, the "Poems," *The Boston Journal* says:

"There is no doubt that William Watson belongs to the lesser poetical writers who have blossomed into production through the sunshine of Wordsworth, Tennyson, and Swinburne. Within this limitation it is possible to enjoy his metrical excellence, and to appreciate a power which might have increased into forceful originality by constant development now untimely cut off."

In regard to the other book "The Eloping Angels," *The Philadelphia Press* and *The New York Times* do not quite agree. What *The Press* thinks is this:

"When one has called it a clever fancy, fashioned in the Byronic manner, one has said the best of it. Not a little will it add to the reputation of the author, who dedicates it in a deprecatory way to Grant Allen."

As to the "Angels" adding to the reputation of Mr. Watson, *The Times* does not seem to be so sure.

"Perhaps Mr. Watson wrote this volume when his imagination was under the baneful influence of one of the manifestations of Mr. Allen's genius. At any rate, in the dedication he invites his friend to discover 'beneath its hazardous levity a spirit not wholly flippant.' No doubt Mr. Allen has hastened to do so. Others will discover a spirit not only 'not wholly flippant,' but awe-inspiring in its lack of appreciation of humor."

Of Mr. Watson's poetry in general, *The Critic* (New York) has this to say:

"It may be a far cry from Tennyson to Watson; there does not seem to be a shorter cry from Tennyson to any other British poet. His is the one authentic voice, and it rings strong and clear above his fellow singers."

Mr. Watson has also put forth lately a volume of prose,† of which *The New York Tribune* does not think highly:

"Mr. Watson's thought is never weighty, and we can see no reason why the snippets of which this volume is composed should have been snatched from the oblivion into which they had fallen. What he has to say of Mr. Hardy and Mr. Meredith, Mr. Hutton and Mr. Saintsbury, is sympathetic; and there is one piece, a dialogue between Dr. Johnson and an interviewer in the Elysian Fields which purports to give the former's views on modern poetry, and is a clever bit of fooling. But Mr. Watson is not a critic of suggestiveness or authority,

* Poems of William Watson.

† The Eloping Angels. A Caprice. By William Watson. New York: Macmillan & Co.

‡ Excursions in Criticism: Being Some Prose Recreations of a Rhymer. By William Watson, Octavo, pp. 166. London: Elkin Matthews & John Lane; New York: Macmillan & Co. 1893.

nor is he a writer to be read for the sake of his phrases, much as he labors over them. His style is artificial."

Not very different is the opinion of *The Times* (New York):

"While the volume has many qualities that awaken interest, such as originality of view, lucidity of expression, and a severely critical spirit, the mind of Mr. Watson has its limitations. His sympathies are narrow; his views are held with a close tenacity that does not become one aspiring to be thought wise in judging men; his sentences bear too evident marks of having been polished and trimmed, and he sets forth his views with a prevailing intensity of expression that does not indicate a strong and healthy intelligence."

Mr. Maurice Francis Egan has collected a number of his metrical compositions under the title "Songs and Sonnets and Other Poems,"* of which *The Times* (New York) has this favorable opinion:

"Here is Mr. Egan, who has his very serious moments, but who touches some very pretty fancies with the gentle wand of a sweet and kindly humor, and so puts us in good feeling with himself, with life, and with the world generally. Is not that worth doing? Such poems as 'Cyclops to Galatea' and 'Frankness' have an uncommonly engaging character, and one wishes to read them a second time. Can a poet ask more of a reader than that? Again, Mr. Egan writes sonnets with a delicate touch, and rounds out the closes with an eye to the aesthetic satisfaction of those to whom the sonnet is something more than a mere form. Taken altogether, Mr. Egan's little volume deserves well of its readers. It is in the main kind and joyous in tone, and the more serious pages breathe something of a finer spirit of that picturesque form of Christianity which emanates from the Eternal City on Seven Hills."

Mr. Eugene Field comes forward with two new volumes,† of which the critical writers find little but good to say. Thus *The Boston Journal*:

"Eugene Field's 'Second Book of Verse' is even more democratic, more rollicking, and more miscellaneous than his first. There is no doubt of its spontaneity. The author 'drops into poetry' as naturally as he eats his bread and butter, and he does not trouble himself about the latest fashions in verse-making any more than he takes pains to express himself with complete metrical finish according to the latest standards. His lines fall trippingly from the tongue, and he bursts into rhyme upon the humblest occasion."

Not less laudatory is *The New York Times*:

"Mr. Field's 'Second Book of Verse' is as full of sunshine as a typical June day. The author is a humorist of the higher class, one of those who do not attempt to say smart things at the expense of humanity, but who find that smiles and sound hearts have a liking for one another. Most of the poems in this volume, if not all of them, seem to have been written in London, and they teem with delightful fancies suggested to the author by what he saw and heard in the world's centre. . . . Why a man of Mr. Field's experience and judgment should have published in a book such a weak and watery conglomeration of rhythmic prose as 'The Boltons' 22' it is hard to say. There are other poems in the book which are open to censure, but it is not necessary to catalogue them. It is fairer to take the book as the author has given it to us—in bulk. In that way it is a very agreeable volume, and will leave on the mind of the reader pleasant recollections of a man whose visit abroad made him like America all the better."

Also commendatory is *The Critic* (New York):

"This 'Second Book of Verse' is inferior in quality to its elder brother, but it is almost certain to be as widely read and as generally admired. The most conspicuous faults in Mr. Field's verse seem to be the overdoing of a few of the commonplace metres, the occasional errors of taste in some of his humorous and harmless allusions, and the artificially pathetic verse written of children. The last-mentioned is noticeable more especially in the charming little volume entitled 'With Trumpet and Drum.' It is as a writer for children that we like Mr. Field quite as well as when he is making us weep with laughter; yet we are sure that there are many things in 'With Trumpet and Drum' that are either inappropriate for little folk or cannot be comprehended by them."

If we speak last of Miss Edith M. Thomas, it is assuredly not because her critics think less highly of her than of the poets already mentioned. She has just collected a number of poems under the title "Fair Shadow Land,"‡ and this is what *The Journal* (Boston) thinks of the book:

"The poet has classified the poems into parts: 'In Divers Tones,' 'Southfold and the Flock,' 'La Muse S'Amuse,' and 'Sonnets and Epilogue,' but the classification is only arbitrary, and the poems everywhere maintain the same characteristics. The spirit of classicism pervades the volume, not only in theme and constant illusion, but

* Songs and Sonnets and Other Poems. By Maurice Francis Egan. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

† Second Book of Verse. With Trumpet and Drum. Chas. Scribner's Sons.

‡ Fair Shadow Land. By Edith M. Thomas. Houghton, Mifflin, & Co.

in the feeling. It sometimes seems as if the poet's heart was hidden by this veil of past poetry. The mechanical work of the verses is perfect."

More enthusiastic is *The Critic* (New York), which thus eulogizes the work of Miss Thomas:

"Quality, rare and exquisite, is the chief characteristic of the poems in this volume. Everywhere, from the brief bits of fancy in single couplets to the longer flights of imagination in sonnets and more extended poems, one finds the unmistakable tokens of the true poet. The poet touches nothing without imparting to it a new charm, a clearer beauty, a deeper significance, or a soul of music wherewith it steals softly and surely into the memory of the heart. None of our singers surpasses Miss Thomas in purity of voice. The compass of the voice is limited, indeed, but within its scope it sings with precision and with all the delicacy of note that belongs to a flute. There is about her poems a grace that makes them seem akin to buds and blossoms, a melody that hints of winds blowing through pine-trees and brooks bubbling through pebbly wood-ways, and an individuality for which the only similes are sunlight and shadow. Nature makes her a special confidante and withdraws from her no secret. All the characters in classic mythology are known to her. Out of the shadowy past she calls them one by one and bids them live again for us wearing a new guise. The great refinement of her work, the tenuity of the silvery string whence she winds such fairy-like strains of song, the tendency of her moods to be unaffected by the lives and experiences of the material world about her—these things are apt so to impress one that one is in danger of not recognizing the ever-constant and deep undercurrent of thought in all that she writes."

A HISTORY OF THE TUSCAN REPUBLICS.*

OPINIONS differ much as to the value of this volume. *The Evening Post*, New York, treats it with severity, saying:

"This book is a disappointment. There are few subjects in the whole range of history more interesting than the Tuscan republics, and the interest is due not only to swift and startling outward events, but to the significance of the political and social evolution, of which those events were the symptoms. Nevertheless, with such a theme Miss Duffy has failed to make either an interesting 'popular' book or a useful historical manual. . . . Her book, both in style and matter, reminds us of those historical theses prepared by college students who, with a certain aptitude for research and no experience in composition, grind out an unsymmetrical summary of the authorities they have consulted. We have observed no single thought in this volume which disclosed any power on the part of Miss Duffy to think for herself; on the contrary (and this is more serious), she seems not to realize that history is valuable exactly in proportion as it establishes just relations between persons and events, and reveals the fatal evolution of character in peoples as in individuals."

That the author has given but "a perplexed and confusing picture" is the verdict of *The Sun*, New York, but this defect is attributed to the attempt to accomplish too much in the space allowed her.

"Even if the author had confined herself to her theme and had not included Genoa, whose history may be more profitably studied in connection with that of Venice, it would have been a hopeless task to set forth in a volume of four hundred pages the digested outcome of the researches which have gone on incessantly on the part of Italian, German, French, and English investigators from the time of Sismondi to that of Villari."

On the other hand, warm praise is bestowed on Miss Duffy's work by *The National Baptist*, Philadelphia, which commends the "little volume to thoughtful readers as admirably fitted to convey a fairly comprehensive idea of the career of these communities down to the last century." At the same time a deficiency is thus pointed out:

"The author of this admirable summary of Mediæval Tuscan history might, in our opinion, have done better justice at once to her readers and her subject by insisting in the introduction upon the Roman inheritance, which was the basis of all that made for civilization in North Italy. We miss in her otherwise well-constructed work some philosophic thread to serve as guide to the bewildered student amid the labyrinth of local strife and conflicting institutions."

The Critic, New York, contrasts this book with the others that have preceded it in the series, "The Stories of the Nations":

"The author of this volume of the 'Story of the Nations' has drifted far, apparently, from the original intention of the series, which was to amuse as well as instruct and, more particularly, to instruct while amusing the class of younger readers. This object was admirably kept in mind by the authors of the earlier volumes, such as those on Germany, Rome, Mexico, Russia, the Jews, and Mme. Ragozin's volumes. All these are vivacious, interesting, instructive; they do not rely on the pictures alone (like the present volume) for the 'entertainment' given; and they avoid like the plague the arid chronicle, the dry and frequent date, the discussion of abstract questions of poli-

* The Tuscan Republics (Florence, Siena, Pisa, and Lucca), with Genoa, By Bella Duffy. [Story of the Nations.] G. P. Putnam's Sons.

tics, policy, or origins, and the dull chronological account. All have a certain amount of 'science,' but the treatment is generally picturesque and attractive, with the prime object of fascinating the young reader and leading him on to further research of his own. Apart from this mistake in conception and composition, Miss Duffy's work is a meritorious compilation from Ficker, Villari, Pawinski, and Hegel. The subject afforded unexampled opportunities for graphic pictorial grouping, but she has preferred like Abiel to be 'faithful found,' and to give us instead the rise of the Italian communes and their sudden spontaneous development through 500 years, after the usual historical fashion."

NOTES AND COMMENT.

A NEW revision of the Scriptures is under way. A company of translators have been quietly at work in England for several years engaged in translating the New Testament "into the English of to day." Rev. John Clark Hill, commenting, in *The Independent*, upon their work, pointedly remarks: "With strange inconsistency we have given the Scriptures to nearly all the world in the living language of the people, and yet have so far failed to furnish one for our own people." The following principles have been adopted by the revisers.

1. The version is to be a translation, not a revision or a paraphrase.
2. The language to be as simple as is consistent with accuracy, all words and idioms not in common use being, as far as possible, excluded.
3. The ordinary modern usage to be followed in printing dialogues, quotations, etc.
4. The Greek text to be that of the 1891 edition of Westcott and Hort.

A writer in *The Literary World*, of London—Miss G. S. Godkin—represents all Italy as "reading and talking about" a new poet who has been discovered. Her name is Signorina Ada Negri, and the second edition of her volume "Fatalita" has just been issued in Milan. The following is a description of the new star:

"This poor girl, Ada Negri, has lived and is still living the miserable and laborious life of a teacher in the national schools, which barely supplies the necessities of life to her and her invalid mother, and affords her hardly any leisure for study or the cultivation of her talents. From her childhood misfortune was her companion, she says; she has never known what ease of mind or body meant, and yet she had an insatiable ambition to break loose from her sordid surroundings and soar to an atmosphere in harmony with her poetic thoughts."

The Illustrazione Popolare, of Milan, in a recent issue, announces that Signorina Negri has been assigned a prize amounting to 1,800 francs (\$360) a year.

The use of "the cleft infinitive"—inserting an adverb between "to" and the infinitive to which it belongs—is pronounced inadmissible by most text-books; but Dr. Fitzedward Hall has compiled a formidable list of quotations from English writers showing such use to have been continuous from the Fourteenth to the Eighteenth Century. To the remark made by Prof. A. S. Hill, in his work on "The Foundations of Rhetoric," that standard writers, such as Addison, Goldsmith, and Newman, are conspicuous by their absence from this list, Dr. Hall, in a recent issue of *The Nation*, replies with an additional list which includes all three of these writers.

The Tribune has an article, appreciatively critical on the late John Addington Symonds, author of "Studies of the Greek Poets (1873-'76)," "The Renaissance of Italy (1875-'81)," "The Life of Michelangelo (1892)," and many other books, and who died in Rome, April 19. *The Tribune* writer thinks that, "except for a number of volumes of verse, his legacy to literature embraces no original work," but pays tribute to him as follows:

"In the field of research and the sifting of literary and philosophic questions through a criticism which, if not adventurous and epoch-making, was nevertheless severely independent and fed by the resources of a powerful intellect, the range of his interests was extensive, and the product of his investigations important in both quality and volume. . . . In the handling of historical topics Symonds exhibits a mingling of warm sympathy with a high standard of criticism, of insight and knowledge with information, of a sense of measure with a taste for picturesqueness. . . . There is thought in Symonds's books, and there is no pedantry. They are among the stimulating agencies in the sphere of intellectual effort, which aims to increase our knowledge of the present by a clearer understanding of the past. Their themes have been chosen from some of the most interesting sources of literature. And for these reasons it is a misfortune for literature that the activity of their author has ceased."

In a recent issue of *The Academy*, of London, a writer who signs

"F. H.," has a four-column article which was rejected by the editors of two American periodicals. It consists mainly in a critique of Edward Eggleston's use of English in his "First Book on American History." *The Academy* writer furnishes forty-nine illustrations of what he characterizes as "specimens of bad grammar and slovenly construction," and then makes the following severe reflections upon the general use of the English language in America:

"If egotism for a moment is pardonable, no false shame deters me from avowing that, though I have lived away from America upwards of forty-six years, I feel, to this hour, in writing English, that I am writing a foreign language, and that, if not incessantly on my guard, I am in peril of stumbling. Nor will it be amiss for any American, when experimenting like myself, to feel as I do, and never to relax his vigilance, if he would not every now and then reveal himself, needlessly and to his prejudice, as an exotic. Not for five minutes can he listen to the conversation of his fellow countrymen, or for that length of time read one of their newspapers, or one of such books as they usually write, without exposure to the influence of some expression which is not standard English. Try as he will to resist this influence, successful resistance to it is well-nigh impossible. On the other hand, if he is indifferent about resisting it, his fancied English will, a thousand to one, be chequered with solecisms, crudenesses, and piebald jargon, of the sort which the pages of Mrs. Stowe, Mr. E. P. Roe, and Mr. Howells have rendered familiar. In short, the language of an American is, all but inevitably, more or less dialectal."

Prof. Richard G. Moulton delivered a lecture a few days ago—one of a series—on "Literature; the Old Testament and the New." The two kinds of treatment he termed the "judicial" and the "inductive" modes of criticism. *The Public Ledger* thus reports his remarks, drawing the distinction:

"The object of the former was that a judge passing upon 'what ought to be,' while the latter considered 'what is.' Again, the former insisted upon the observance of fixed standards, resisting all innovations; the latter went in search of new methods. The judicial critic would have literature adapt itself to his ideas; the inductive critic seeks to have his ideas conform with literature as it develops. . . . Mediæval thought dealt but with details—from this to that. The fundamental principles must be decided by the 'infallible Church,' and nought but the minutiae were left for the thinkers. But modern thought turns aside completely from all this; its hands are not tied; it has free scope; it takes the very details themselves, proceeds step by step towards the whole through grouping, or, in other words, by a combination of different elements, and noting carefully every advance in thought, in science, in discovery."

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH.

Abroad and at Home. Practical Hints for Tourists. Morris Phillips. Preface by the Hon. A. Oakey Hall, Editor of *The Home Journal*, New York. Brentano's. Cloth. This is a new and revised edition of a book which last year passed through three large editions in as many months. Among its interesting features is a specially prepared chapter on Chicago and its hotels.

Astronomy for Every-Day Readers. B. J. Hopkins, F.R.A.S., Member of the British Astronomical Association. Thomas Whittaker. B'ds, 50c. The author of this book has been called "The Workingman Scientist."

Balfour (The Rt. Hon. A. J.). Essays and Addresses. Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent, & Co., London. Cloth 6s.

Benyowsky (Mauritius Augustus Count De). The Memoirs and Travels of, in Siberia, Kamchatka, Japan, the Liokiu Islands, and Formosa. From the Translation of his Original Manuscript (1741-1771). By William Nicholson, F.R.S., 1790. Edited by Captain Pasfield Oliver. Macmillan & Co. Cloth, \$1.50.

Christianity, Survivals in. Studies in the Theology of Divine Immanence. Special Lectures Delivered Before the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge, Mass., in 1892 by Charles James Wood. Macmillan & Co. Cloth, \$1.50.

Fair (the), The Book of. An Historical and Descriptive Presentation of the World's Science, Art, and Industry, as viewed through the Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893. Designed to set forth the display made by the Congress of Nations, of human achievements in material forms, so as the more effectually to illustrate the Progress of Mankind in all the departments of Civilized Life. Hubert Howe Bancroft. Bancroft Co., Chicago. Publication in Parts. Sold only by subscription.

Genius, The Insanity of, and the General Inequality of Human Faculty Physiologically Considered. Third Edition. Ward & Downey, London. 6s.

Ghost World (The). T. F. T. Dyer. Ward & Downey, London. Cloth, 10s. 6d.

Gladstone (W. E.): England's Great Commoner. Walter Jerrold. Fleming H. Revell Co., New York and Chicago. Cloth. The author of this biography specially emphasizes the various points in Mr. Gladstone's career, at which he had to decide upon momentous public questions, and makes the claim that "he has always decided according to the best of his ability, and when convinced that a certain line of action was the right one, he has firmly adhered to it."

Hymns and Metrical Psalms. Thomas MacKellar, Ph.D. Porter & Coates, Phila. Cloth. Third Edition. Revised and Enlarged. The character of these hymns is indicated by the text, "Faith, Hope, Love, these Three," which stands at the head of the title-page.

Indian Empire (The): Its People, History, and Products. Sir W. H. Hunter, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.L.D. Published under Authority of the Secretary of State for India. W. H. Allen & Co., London. *The London Standard* speaks of this work as "the most lucid, comprehensive, and able summary of facts and forces which are indissolubly bound up with the honor as well as the welfare of England."

Irish Nationalism; An Appeal to History. By the Duke of Argyll. John Murray, London. Cloth, 18s.

Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, The Thoughts of. Long's Translation. Edited by Edwin Ginn. Ginn & Co., Boston. Cloth and boards. This book, which will be ready in June, is one of "Classics for Children."

The Press.

THE NAVAL REVIEW.

The comments called out by the naval review in the North River last week, relate naturally enough to the developments in shipbuilding, the progress of the American navy, and the present peaceful relations between the nations of the earth.

ERICSSON AND NAVAL PROGRESS.

The Tribune, New York. — The unveiling of the Ericsson statue, while an interlude between the acts, was in harmony with the naval drama of the week. The Swedish inventor was identified with two revolutions in the science of marine architecture. The first was the introduction of the screw propeller, which converted the navies of the world into steam fleets. Fulton's original invention was not immediately utilized in naval warfare because the paddle-wheels were out of water and vulnerable. It was not until Ericsson succeeded in sinking the propelling machinery below the water-line that the doom of the old ships of the line and the three-deckers and sailing corvettes was sealed. It was without effect that he sought to interest the British Admiralty in his invention. Dismayed by the coolness with which his ideas were received in England, he came to the United States, where encouragement was not withheld. The American warship *Princeton* was built in 1839 after his designs with a screw under water. It transformed the navies of maritime Europe from sail to steam. Ericsson's *Monitor* wrought a similar revolution. The idea of using iron for the protection of vessels was an old one. The Romans introduced it in arming the prows of their triremes, and the Normans as early as the Twelfth Century put belts of iron around their vessels. France, England, and Spain in the great sea fights of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries made no attempt to revive the idea. The main struggle was over the improvement of ordnance and the multiplication of guns, deck above deck, with the deadly caronades on top for short-range fire. The metal went into the guns instead of the sides of the ship, and battles were won by the superior weight of broadside fire. It was not until after the Crimean War that the French built the *Glorie*, the *Invincible* and other ironclad ships; or that the English followed their example in the British *Warrior* and the *Black Prince*. Even then the types of naval architecture were not changed. Iron was substituted for wood, but the builders adhered to the old lines and models. It was not until the American Civil War, and then largely in consequence of the *Monitor's* fight with the *Merrimac*, that the methods of naval architecture were revolutionized. John Ericsson, by his invention of the propelling screw and by his originality in devising a new model for a fighting ship, had more to do than perhaps anybody else in creating the modern navy. The honors paid to his memory while the squadron under many flags was passing in stately procession to its anchorage were well timed.

MODERN WAR-SHIPS.

The Times, New York. — Much as the type of the ocean greyhound has changed, it has not changed so much as the type of the ocean bulldog. The old, high-sided ship-of-the-line, with three tiers of grinning popguns for her broadside, was an object that a painter might love to depict, as many painters have done, whether looming high above a smooth expanse of water or wallowing in a seaway. . . . The modern ship of war is manifestly and merely a fighting machine, and it is evident that everything about her has been quite ruthlessly sacrificed to her destructiveness. The gunboats and the commerce destroyers still have some relics of nautical grace and shipshapeness, but in general if a man-of-war

looks like a ship, the presumption is that she is obsolete or obsolescent. Such a naval monster as the *Blake*, though in fact, of course, a seagoing ship, does not look much more like it than our own *Miantonomo*, of which the deck is constantly awash, even in the Hudson River. There is, however, something majestic as well as formidable in the look of this great war-ship. By all odds the most brutal in aspect of all the assembled men-of-war is the *Jean Bart*, from which fact it would be a fair inference, in the absence of evidence, that she was the most modern and the most efficient. Nothing could be more revolting than her aspect, which even in the midst of other modern war-ships makes the same impression as would the entry of a scowling ruffian armed to the teeth in a drawing-room. Her mission in life is most plainly not to "show the flag," or to afford a stage for international festivities, but to smash, sink, and destroy. It is difficult to look at so manifestly murderous a machine without a shudder, and her construction makes it impossible to give her any of the smart and jaunty appearance which even a modern man-of-war may have. A flotilla of ships like this making the tour of the world would do more than anything short of actual experience to impress the nations with the horrors of war, of which the pomp and circumstances are entirely renounced.

OUR CRUISERS AS TARGETS.

The Sun, New York. — The remark of a British officer on board of the *Blake* expresses a thought that must have occurred to thousands of intelligent minds yesterday and the day before. "Your ships," he said in substance, "stand too high out of the water. Cruisers are intended for fighting, and in a fight your ships would make targets for the enemy to fire at." This friendly but frank criticism is worth the entire cost of the review, providing it is well-founded. Making all allowance for difference of conditions as to coal cargo and actual weight of armament, the fact remains that a distinguishing characteristic of the American cruisers, as compared with the best examples of the same class under foreign flags, is their relatively greater showing above the water-line. Contrasted in this respect with the visiting cruisers, our naval ships loom up about as much as one of our typical coasting propellers, an Old Dominion liner, for example, would loom alongside of a Dover-Ostend packet-boat. The difference in the disposition of cubical area above and beneath the water-line is so great that the *Philadelphia* impresses most laymen as being larger than the *Blake*, which has twice the American's displacement. Have we so modeled the earliest built of our fine new fleet of cruisers as to give them too much freeboard?

WHAT NEXT?

The Mail and Express, New York. — The inquiry has arisen, as we have seen the mighty naval forces in our harbor, whether these ships signalize the limit of achievement in the line of naval construction. Many believe they do, because even the stanchest of the modern warships cannot stand the strain of the recoil of the heaviest guns now made, and the heavier the gun, obviously the greater the war efficiency of the vessel. Then, again, it has been made clear by the history of the ill-fated *Great Eastern* that a ship may be unwieldy by reason of its size, and that there are limits to the dimensions of a well-managed craft. It is possible that the development of the light pneumatic guns, or the construction of torpedo boats and the invention of new explosives of high power which can be projected by contrivances of lighter weight than the heavy guns of modern manufacture, may lead to an entire change in the construction of a navy. The trend of thought to-day, however, is all toward the building of such formidable naval vessels as compose our own White Squadron. They are the models for the world. But it is remarkable how easily a great war-

ship can be rendered useless by a simple obstruction. To-day, for instance, advices from San Francisco report that the *Monterey*, one of the most powerful of our coast-defense vessels, was recently disabled in the bay of San Francisco by running into a fish-net, which tangled her propeller and tied it fast. If such a simple device as a fish-net can render a great ironclad invading fleet helpless and leave it to drift at the mercy of the enemy's forces on the water and of the enemy's guns on land, what may not be the possible contingencies of offensive and defensive naval warfare?

THE CELEBRATION OF 1825.

The Express, Albany. — Magnificent as it [the naval review] will be, it can have no more significance, nor possibly will it be more interesting to the spectators of to-day, than the celebration which took place there in November, 1825, was to the people of that time. It was then that the first canal-boat from the Erie Canal reached New York. It had as passengers Governor De Witt Clinton and other State officials, and its most precious merchandise was two casks of water from Lake Erie. The boat left Buffalo Oct. 26, and though there were no railroads, telegraphs, or telephones then, the fact of its departure was made known in the city one hour and a half later. This was done by means of cannon placed at regular intervals along the entire route of the canal and the Hudson River. The firing of cannon in Buffalo announced the starting of the boat, and one cannon after another repeated the salute, until the last one was heard in New York 90 minutes after the first one was fired in Buffalo. There was great rejoicing. The boat was towed out to Sandy Hook, and the water from Lake Erie was solemnly poured into the Atlantic ocean, together with water from the Ganges, the Indus, the Nile, the Seine, the Rhine, the Danube, the Orinoco, the La Plata, and other great waterways. Naval vessels of the United States and England took part in the demonstration. The Salamagundi Club is now arranging to take relics of that particular canal-boat to the Chicago Fair, and proposes that water from the Atlantic be, in like fashion, poured into Lake Michigan.

THE LESSON OF THE SHIPS.

The World, New York. — As we look at the fleet of war-ships gathered peacefully here to celebrate the victories of peace the thoughtful mind marks progress of still other kinds, better than any material advance. This gathering means an enormous gain in civilization, and the very engines of war that are shown to make a holiday are eloquent reminders of that growth of enlightenment which promises to abolish the savagery of war from human institutions. It is worth while to ask in what earlier age than this such a gathering of the war-ships of all nations would have been possible—in what earlier age so great a peace prevailed. Think how it was even one hundred years ago. All Europe was then a seething alron of war. France was in the throes of the Terror. The German Empire, with Austria at its head, was waging the ruinous war which continued almost without abatement for ten years and cost the possession of the Netherlands, the Rhenish provinces, and the Italian States, ending in the dissolution of the Empire itself. Russia—Ishmael-like—lifted its hand against every neighbor, and was in turn hated and feared by all. The dismemberment of Poland, with all the horrors incident to that great historic crime, had begun. Italy was torn to fragments. England was crippling her resources to maintain the Continental struggle and still cherishing the idea of the reconquest of the American States, whose independence seemed to her statesmen a mere technicality. Imagine an attempt then to assemble the warships of Christendom in celebration of the discovery of America or any other of peace's conquests! Go back another century and the case is still more appalling. In that age diplomacy

itself was treachery and the relations of the Powers were those of highwaymen distrusting each other's good faith even when acting together in their schemes of conquest and plunder. It was an age in which hereditary enmities were as great a force as conscienceless ambition itself in international affairs. How great the gain in civilization has been the presence of the fleets of all the nations to make a pageant here bears testimony, and as we contemplate the progress and mark its continuance, may we not hopefully look to the future for still larger advances? May we not draw from gains already made the hope that the nations of Christendom may become truly civilized in another hundred years? They arm now rather for the preservation of peace than for the waging of war. May it not be that by the time another Columbus centennial comes round, with another hundred years of civilization added, they will find it unnecessary to arm at all?

FOREIGN SEAMEN ON AMERICAN SHIPS.

The Record, Philadelphia.—It may not be ungracious on this occasion of national felicitation to recall the disagreeable fact that the splendid ships of war so creditable to American constructive genius and skill are largely manned by aliens and strangers, who would have no patriotic interest in defending the country's flag in the more or less remote contingency of war. This is due mainly, if not altogether, to an aristocratic and exclusive policy which confines promotion in the navy to the graduates of the Naval Academy. Our school-ships are training multitudes of American youth at no small expense for the naval service; but no sooner do they graduate than they seek employment in the merchant service or in some pursuit for which their capacity and education may qualify them. Spirited and ambitious youth cannot be expected to remain in a service in which they can hope for no higher promotion than to the rank of a petty warrant officer. As a consequence, the graduates of the school-ships quit the navy as soon as they receive their certificates as able seamen, preferring any other honorable employment to the service for which they have been trained; and the crews of our stately men-of-war are composed mainly of foreigners, many of whom are deserters from their own flag. There are battle-ships enough for the present; and it is time now to turn attention to manning them, in recognition of the fact that American seamen are as essential elements of a navy truly American as are the line-of-battle-ships and swift cruisers.

THE NAVAL PAGEANT.

The Journal, Providence, R. I.—If an object-lesson were needed it would be found in the contrast between the caravels of Columbus and the huge ocean racers, themselves adapted for naval purposes, lying silent at their piers in New York during the great parade. There has been a revolution indeed in four centuries, and the most radical changes have come during this last century of all. Nelson's *Victory*, or *Old Ironsides* herself, seem hardly less antiquated to modern eyes than the *Santa Maria*. The swelling spread of canvas, the frowning black ports, the high bulwarks, the turreted decks—all have disappeared. No doubt the ships of Shakespeare's day, "tossing on the ocean" where

Your argosies with portly sail,
Like signors and rich burghers on the flood,
Or, as it were, the pageants of the sea,
Do overpeer the petty traffickers
Th. t curt'sy to them, do them reverence.
As they fly by them with their woven wings

—no doubt these seemed as marvelous to Elizabethan eyes as the strange monsters of steel, belching forth steam and smoke, appear to our own. We often wonder curiously what our ancestors would have said to the triumphs of mind over matter, in which we take a not unnatural pride. But, perhaps, it would do us no harm to reflect, when we recall these

triumphs, what courage, what faith, the gray Admiral must have had to venture into the unknown West with the tiny craft which strike the seamen of to-day so ludicrously. The naval review is held in his honor. It is the most picturesque, the most radiant, the most glowing of all our celebrations. Is it not also the most significant tribute to the great navigator who sought the New World from the Old across the obscure, uncharted waste of the broad Atlantic?

ERICSSON'S STATUE.

Nordlyset (Danish), New York.—Because Ericsson was not the commander of the ship he built, not his name but that of the boat stands for the salvation of the nation. The name "*Monitor*" causes the heart to beat quicker than the name "*Ericsson*." Such is fate. As if to remedy this injustice to some extent the statue just unveiled bears the simple name "*Ericsson*"—so superfluous did the committee think any further inscription. They took for granted that all the world knows who Ericsson was. A great mistake was made in placing the statue with its back against the bay. The mistake became apparent particularly at the unveiling. The committee had determined that the unveiling should take place the moment all the foreign ships passed the Battery, and it did. But there stood Ericsson—turning his back upon them.

LESSONS OF THE NAVAL REVIEW.

The American, Baltimore.—It is the immensity of the preparation for war in times of peace that tends to keep peace. The armored greyhounds are watchdogs and they do not want to fight. Our country is practically of one mind on the subject of the new navy. It is necessary, and it is a source of pride. Since the review has been held the popular feeling towards it has become loyally enthusiastic. We have seen how well our ships compared with those of the nine other nations represented in the demonstration and how fully our men held their own with the best sailors of the world. The whole affair as an object-lesson has been and will continue to be of the highest possible value, and it will wield a telling influence in the future naval policy of whatever administration happens to be in power. The building of ships must go on until the United States ranks with the first on the seas as it now leads the world in material progress and wealth.

PEACE AND WAR HAND IN HAND.

The News and Courier, Charleston, S. C.—Not only is the purpose for which the mighty armada is assembled the celebration of a peaceful achievement, but such a celebration would not be possible were it not for the existence of peace throughout Christendom, and indeed almost throughout the world. While the largest ships of Great Britain and the United States float harmlessly beside each other in front of grim Fortress Monroe, and the only contest between the crews of the two nations is one of muscle in a boat race—representatives of these two nations are engaged in the peaceful settlement of a dispute of the gravest international importance, a dispute similar to many the settlement of which has caused unlimited bloodshed and untold expenditure of money.

EDITORIAL BREVITIES.

A Kansas City man the other day took out a license for a dog named Christopher Columbus. And the license clerk made the transaction historically complete by numbering the license—1492.—*Topeka State Journal*.

The Duke of Veragua wasn't here a day before he became convinced this is such a big country he'd have been more surprised if his distinguished ancestor had passed it by.—*Philadelphia Times*.

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

The annual meeting of the National Civil Service-Reform League, held in the city of New York, on Tuesday evening, April 25, and the ninth annual report of the Civil-Service Commissioners, have afforded a convenient opportunity for comment by the press upon the workings of the law. The report of the Commissioners shows that during the year ended June 30, 1892, 19,461 persons appeared for examination, of whom 12,160 passed successfully. Of these, 3,961 secured places in the Government service. The Commissioners note an increase in the number of women appointed to clerkships in the Departments, as well as an increase in the number who have succeeded to higher grades by demonstrated efficiency in those below. At the meeting of the League the Hon. Carl Schurz was the principal speaker.

It is the general spirit of the comment that the reform "has come to stay," and that considerable progress has already been made, while the foremost advocates of the movement do not escape criticism. The extracts which follow fairly reflect the expressed opinions of the press :

Evening Post (Ind.), New York, April 28.—The Civil-Service Law itself was never before so strongly entrenched in the statute-book. Eight years ago there were many influential Democrats who demanded its repeal; four years ago there were not a few Republicans of prominence who wanted to wipe it out. Now there is no politician with any reputation to lose who ventures so much as to suggest any interference with it. Practically it is as secure to-day as though it were a part of the Constitution itself. The scope of the law is steadily widened, under the provision which enables the Executive to bring new branches of the civil service under its operation at his discretion. . . . The change in the attitude of the politicians themselves is an important sign of the times. They no longer find it popular or deem it prudent to sneer at "snivel-service reform. The shrewdest of them are occasionally "climbing on the wagon," instead of standing off and making faces at its occupants.

The Bee (Rep.), Omaha.—The present administration is fully committed to an extension of the classified service, and it is highly probable that before the expiration of its term civil-service regulations will be extended to every branch of the public service to which they can be made to apply. There is still some opposition to the principle of civil-service reform, but it is no longer formidable, men of all parties agreeing as to its necessity. As was said by Hon. Carl Schurz in his address last Tuesday before the National Civil-Service Reform League, the principle of the reform is the application of common sense and common honesty to the public service. "It is the restoration to full power," said Mr. Schurz, "of honorable and patriotic motives in our political life," and these views represent the consensus of opinion among those who have given the subject intelligent and candid consideration.

The Times (Dem.), New York.—It is twelve years now since the National Reform League was formed. It is not quite ten years since the Federal Civil-Service Law was passed. It is a year less since a like law was enacted in this State. During that time the progress of the reform has been steady. Beginning with the application of the Federal rules only to the departments at Washington and to the larger offices, having fifty employés, outside of Washington, these rules have been extended to the entire Railway Mail Service, to all free-delivery post-offices, and, by the action of the Navy Department, though not formally promulgated

by the Executive, to the laborers in that department. The number of offices under the merit system is now more than three times as great as at the beginning, over 45,000 as against 15,000. Meanwhile the system has been steadily developed and perfected, promotions in the departments have been brought under it, the tests applied have been made more thoroughly efficient, and firm faith in the system on the part of all influenced by it has become stronger and stronger. . . . It has been the growth of the public opinion sustaining the reform and condemning the spoils system, an opinion so obviously advancing, so earnest, definite, and efficient that the men in Congress who hold their seats by popular election have not dared to go counter to it.

The Courant (Rep.), Hartford. — That civil-service pay-roll of Uncle Sam's is lengthening from year to year. In 1883—the year when the Civil-Service Act became operative—there were about 131,000 names on it. In 1891–92 there were about 183,000. There are more now than then. It is hardly necessary, say the commissioners, to point out that this growth of a service which can be used for political ends is a rapidly increasing menace to republican government. Fortunately, the reform movement which is to end in taking all these minor Government places out of politics has grown and is growing at a still faster rate.

The Press (Rep.), Philadelphia. — Mr. Cleveland is the only President in our history who comes to the executive chair with the conditions of a first term and with the independence of a second. He is the only President who enters on his second term after an interval from the first, and immediately following a political opponent. . . . It is, indeed, the opportunity of a generation. The manner in which Mr. Cleveland uses it will do more than anything else to test his character. He has given some hopeful signs. His indication of a purpose to let incumbents fill out their terms is in the right direction. But he cannot apply that rule to the Presidential offices and leave the axe to swing freely in the postal service without writing down his inconsistency and failure.

The Civil Service Chronicle, Washington. — The summary of the present state of the new Administration, as shown by public information and in the columns of *The Chronicle*, is in general as follows: The President and every member of the Cabinet spend about all their time with office-seekers. The daily applications for postmasterships exceed two thousand. There have been over eighty thousand applications for consulships. A Congressman takes as high as twenty office-seekers before the President at a time. All of the rules against appointing editors, ex-officeholders and so on are readily overstepped. Fourth-class post-offices are being filled with partisans of the administration at the rate of more than thirty thousand a year.

The Sun (Dem.) New York. — Is the Hon. Wilson Shannon Bissell a civil-service reformer in good and regular standing, or a civil-service reformer who has backslidden and needs to be disciplined, or a sheer wicked spoilsman? The thinkers of the National Civil-Service Reform League seemed to be somewhat perplexed as to Mr. Bissell. They can't make him out, and some of them suspect him. He was the text for the after-dinner homilies at the banquet which closed the League's season of mourning in this town. . . . For our part we don't see what civil-service reform has to do with fourth-class post-offices at present, or why Mr. Bissell is not a good civil-service reformer as long as he carries out the civil-service laws in his department. . . . The head of this administration is the head of this administration, and the responsibility for civil-service reform rests with him. He is treating the reformers to a fine exhibition of good, old-fashioned rotary civil-service reform. If they don't like it, why don't they complain of him and to him? . . .

Mr. Cleveland is the man for them to attack, and they don't dare to do it, for they hate to admit that under a Democratic administration, as under a Republican administration, the "spirit" of civil-service reform is never raised.

The Tribune (Rep.), New York. — Because these gentlemen mean well is no reason why all their premises should be accepted as true, their processes as logical or their conclusions as final. Nor does it follow because they are conspicuously and sometimes noisily honest and upright and devoted solely to the public welfare that those who disagree with them and take issue with them are dishonest, unpatriotic, and self-seeking. It is the weakness of all ardent reformers, whatever be the direction in which they expend their energies, to lose sight of every argument and every consideration that does not lie in the direct line of their own vision, and to arrogate to themselves, all the virtues while imputing to opponents the meanest motives. To the average man this sort of assumption is not only offensive, but it seems ridiculous. It is accordingly more often treated with ridicule than met with serious arguments.

The Record (Ind.), Philadelphia. — Already the advantages of the system are giving it a firm hold upon the mass of the people who are not office-seekers. They will applaud and uphold whatever party shall honestly promote its extension.

The Record (Rep.), Chicago. — Without question, the American people to-day are sick of this eternal clamor [for "spoils"]. They are tired of a system which virtually stops the machinery of Government for an indefinite period after every national election. The industrious citizens of the country owe nothing to the professional politician.

The News (Rep.), Indianapolis. — The influence of the League has been for good. We believe it has been of service in promoting higher ideals of citizenship and of public administration. It is to be hoped that it will continue to grow in influence in our political life.

The Evening News (Ind.), Detroit. — The surest purification of the politics of the country will come from the very source which the civil-service reformers practically discourage, machine politics in the sense that the machines are compact and well-disciplined party organizations, each watching the other, and each forcing its members from interest, partisanship, or patriotism, to take a part in political work. This system is wholly at variance with the theories of the civil-service reformers, who hold conventions and read aimless papers, and who believe in the regulation of affairs by that element that Matthew used to call "the saving remnant," the "I-am-holier-than-thou" contingent. All the fine essays and beautiful speeches that may be made from now until the crack of doom would not have a fraction of the value of a perfect party organization controlled by honest men. If the honest men do not come to the top therein it is the fault of the people and of the people alone.

The Republican (Ind.), Springfield, Mass. — The situation is best portrayed as follows:

| | Total Employes. | In Classified Service. |
|---------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| 1891..... | 183,488 | 34,000 |
| 1883..... | 131,860 | 14,500 |
| Increase..... | 51,628 | 19,500 |

Thus the growth of the classified service during the eight years has not begun to keep up with that of the whole Federal service. To every two Government places gained by the classified service three places have been gained by the spoilsmen. . . . The masterstroke which would cut off the head of the spoils system almost at one sweep, would be an Act of Congress putting the choice of fourth-class post-masters out of the hands of the Executive Department and into the hands of the people of the several localities, or otherwise getting these places away from the politicians.

CHINESE EXCLUSION.

The Chinese Exclusion Act fixes May 5 as the termination of the period in which Chinese laborers in the United States may be registered. If they fail to comply with the law by that date, it provides for their arrest and deportation, at the expense of the Government, back to China. The Six Companies have consulted counsel, and have been assured that the law is unconstitutional. It is understood that they have advised Chinamen to refrain from registering, and that a test case will at once be taken before the United States Supreme Court. We present herewith representative comments from the press of various sections. With the exception of those on the Pacific Coast, which seem practically unanimous in favor of the law, there is a general, though not unanimous, expression of hostility to the provisions of the law.

The Mailand Express (Rep.), New York. — The effect which the Chinese Exclusion Act, known as the "Geary Law," will have upon American financial interests and American missionary work in the Flower Kingdom is so serious that Rev. Gilbert Reid, a missionary from Chinan Fu, North China, has come to this country to use his influence against it, or to obtain a reduction in severity of the application of its provisions. Speaking of the position of the Chinese Government, he says:

In the eyes of the Chinese Government, the hurried legislation is regarded as a slight or an insult to that Government, which would have been willing to have given substantially the same results if a treaty instead of legislation had been the method adopted by this country. China now looks upon this Government as having given evidence of bad faith. She takes the position that if her subjects are not wanted in this country just now, she is willing to help keep them at home. This was attempted by treaty a few years ago, and China objected because the period of exclusion was fixed for twenty years, but would be willing to make the exclusion for a period of ten years.

The question of Chinese exclusion and its effects is one of vital interest to Americans in China, both the missionaries and the traders. . . . If strict exclusion is insisted upon by the United States, undoubtedly China will make further war upon American traders and missionaries, and the prospects of developing our financial interests in China will receive a severe setback, if not a death-blow.

The Journal (Rep.), Indianapolis. — An educated Chinaman, who thinks that the Chinese question in this country has been complicated by bad management, suggests that an easy solution lies in reducing it to a question of simple commercial intercourse. In other words, let America grant to Chinese here all that China grants to Americans there, viz., liberty to trade at certain ports, with right of residence, etc., while at the same time Chinese literati and students have the same liberties here as American missionaries are accorded in China. This seems like a reasonable and sensible suggestion, but, unfortunately, Congress is not disposed to treat the Chinese question in a reasonable and sensible way.

The Post (Dem.), Pittsburgh. — To imprison a hundred thousand Chinese for a year for refusing to register, and then deport them to China, would be one of the most formidable undertakings possible to any government.

The Times (Rep.), Pittsburgh. — The belief that the test will end in the overthrow of it [the Geary Law] is pretty general, as the conviction is that it would never have been established but for the outcries against the Chinese in California. It had its origin as much in ignorant prejudice as in anything else, and that accounts for the undoubted reaction against it. There has been a growing feeling that the Chinese have not had fair play. They insist that they have not; that it is not fair to single them out for registration

as if they were criminals of whom a record should be kept. That they have resisted it is natural. It is what other foreigners would have done; and what Americans in any foreign land would do under like circumstances.

The Constitution (Dem.), Atlanta, Ga.—If the Chinese refuse to obey this law they will simply show a proper degree of self-respect and courage. The Emperor of China would be justifiable in retaliating by banishing every American in his Empire, and suspending diplomatic and trade relations with the United States. How an American Congress could consent to such a statute, and how an American President could sign it, will always remain a mystery. Give the Chinese a chance. If they can win their way it is all right. All classes of immigrants should enjoy the same right to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" that we claimed for ourselves in our Declaration of Independence.

The Inter-Ocean (Rep.), Chicago.—Eventually we may do the Chinaman justice. He has not yet had it at our hands.

The Sun (Dem.), New York.—It is true that a discrimination is still made against Chinese laborers, but such a discrimination has existed for many years. The new statute has caused some additional chagrin, but at least it will furnish an official protection against the annoyance which those laborers might suffer during the most rigorous enforcement hereafter of the old laws. They are still subjected to measurements and to other details of the registry, but so is the traveler of even high degree at some times, in some countries, under passport laws, which are supposed to be for his protection as well as for that of the local Government.

The Press (Rep.), Philadelphia.—The Chinese have been long with us, but are still very imperfectly understood. This is due not simply to the difficulties of their language but to our unfamiliarity with the point of view. If there is any American understands it, he has not yet explained why this people, who have submitted to so much hostile legislation almost without a protest, stood ready to endure the extreme penalty of banishment from this country rather than submit to have their rights ascertained and vouched for by a paper certificate of residence.

The New Delta (Dem.), New Orleans.—The Geary Law seems to be a severe one, but it was passed in the interest of the Pacific States. There the danger from Chinese immigration is a real one. In other sections the Chinese are away from the influence of the Companies, and are peaceable and well-behaved. At the bottom of it all is the old race question, which is deeper than all theories and stronger than all constitutions. The Caucasian race dominates the United States, and will always control it and shape its laws. That race in its march of conquest around the globe has never yet faltered. The Geary Law is the dictation of that spirit and a manifestation of it, which no courts can ever stay.

The Globe (Dem.), Chicago.—Chinamen do not come to this country for the purpose of becoming citizens, or of entering into the general body politic in any way. In fact, the bulk of them do not come here of their own volition; they violate the law of the country by coming as contract labor, commonly known as coolies. That is only another name for slaves, for such to all intents and purposes they are. . . . It is to be hoped that the Supreme Court will not "fall down" upon the law.

The Republican (Rep.), Denver, Col.—The weak point in the Geary Law is the provision which requires the Chinese residents to show affirmatively that they are lawfully in the United States. It may be said that all who came after a certain date are here unlawfully. If their unlawful presence is shown, they may properly be expelled. They violate the law by being here. But the central principle of American or Anglo-Saxon criminal jurispru-

dence forbids that a person accused of an offense should be compelled to prove his innocence. The burden of proof in criminal prosecutions is on the State or prosecution. The defendant is presumed to be innocent until he is proved guilty. If the Geary Law is declared unconstitutional it will probably be on this point.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Press-Times (Ind. Rep.), Seattle, Wash.—No legitimate reason exists why the Government should play into the hands of the Chinese by permitting a single test case to suspend the operation of the law. The courts and not the executive are to determine the validity of existing statutes. The duty of the executive is to enforce them until the courts definitely determine against the validity of the laws. It is to be hoped that the law will be rigidly enforced. That every Chinaman in the country, after May 5, who has not complied with the plain provisions of the law, will be promptly arrested and confined for deportation. If he sues out a writ of habeas corpus, well and good. It may encumber the courts with a vast amount of business for awhile, but it will scarcely tend to create a public sentiment in favor of the retention in our midst of a foreign element, which places the decrees of the Six Companies above the laws of the land, and obeys the one by violating the other.

The Morning Call (Ind.), San Francisco.—The Chinese Six Companies are clearly guilty of conspiracy against the laws of the country. They have no right to assume that a Supreme Court decision on the Geary Act will conflict with Supreme Court decisions on the Exclusion Act. The heads of these Companies as well as other citizens are bound to consider a decision as final in respect to the points involved. Courts sometimes reverse themselves, but until one does so its decisions must be accepted in good faith. Proceedings against the heads of the Chinese Six Companies and their American-Chinese lawyer would do a world of good.

The Oregonian (Rep.), Portland.—The Chinese Defense League at Boston is giving the Mongolians of that city numbering some 1,200, very bad advice and setting a bad example to less eminently respectable citizens. In counseling the Chinese not to register they are not only giving them advice that may get them into very hot water and lead to their deportation and permanent exclusion from the United States, but they are urging them to take a position of hostility to the law. Respect for and obedience to the laws of the land are just as much incumbent upon Rev. Rufus B. Toby and William Lloyd Garrison as upon Herr Johann Most and T. V. Powderly. These philanthropic gentlemen have no more right to quote their individual opinion as to the equity of a law as a justification for breaking it, or advising others to do so, than had the Toledo engineers to oppose and violate the Inter-State Commerce Law because they thought it unfair.

The Argonaut (Ind.), San Francisco.—The threat contained in the proclamations of the Chinese Six Companies, that they will retaliate by depriving the few Americans in China of their privileges in that country, should exercise no deterrent influence in the enforcement of the Geary Law. In the first place, those privileges are not at all commensurate with the privileges accorded to the Chinese in this country. Nor do they, in any sense, compensate for the evils the presence of the Chinese inflict upon us. One of the evils of which we have seriously and continuously complained is that they have established tribunals for the avoidance of American law. They are an organized conspiracy within our Government to set at defiance our laws. They are an organized criminal banditti, practising murder and arson in the very heart of our city.

The Chronicle (Ind.), San Francisco.—It is perfectly obvious that the Six Companies want to make this fight not because they think the

Chinese laborers of the United States are imposed upon or outraged in any respect by the Geary Law, but because they, the Six Companies, want to retain for themselves the lucrative business of smuggling Chinese into this country. It is with them a question of interest, not of principle, and if they can induce the Chinese to pay \$4 apiece for a defense-fund there would be a margin of profit for the Six Companies after paying the fees of the lawyers and the expenses of trial.

The Chronicle (Ind.), San Francisco.—The arguments against the constitutionality of the Geary Act, which have been outlined and on which the lawyers for the Six Companies will base their contention, do not ring true. They seem to omit all consideration of the great, unquestioned, central fact, which is that every sovereign nation has an absolute, unqualified right to deport any or all aliens whenever it sees fit, and that if it chooses to select one class of aliens instead of more than one the class thus selected has no right in law or under the Constitution to complain. The analogy between the master of a household and the government of a nation is striking and complete. If the master of the household has entertained guests and has tired of them or desires to get rid of them he has a perfect right to show them the door, and those who are requested to go cannot urge as against their dismissal that other guests have been allowed to stay.

AN OPINION FROM CHINA.

The Celestial Empire, Shanghai, China.—The history of this Exclusion Bill shows once more what a genius the Chinese has for coalition and what an immense power he can exert by the mere use of inertia. The whole movement is avowedly controlled by the Six Guilds at San Francisco. They have sped the Fiery Cross and every one of their countrymen but seven has responded to the appeal. In all seriousness, the United States Government must see that it has been thoroughly outmaneuvered and by the simplest of expedients. As the peasant said in the old French *Fablian*, when he was summoned to heaven to answer for his misdeeds as a preliminary to being consigned to the Other Place, *j'y suis, j'y rest*. The Americans may prevent a further influx of Chinese, but they are apparently powerless to rid themselves of the Mongolian invaders who have already made good their footing. The Peking Government has, perhaps, already good cause for complaint, through diplomatic channels, of the light esteem in which treaty provisions are held on the other side of the Pacific, but it cannot be denied that by keeping silent, and leaving the difficulty to be solved by the national inertia, they have distinctly scored one.

AN OPINION FROM JAPAN.

As one of the most enlightened of American journals points out, these men against whom it is coolly and without any sense of shame intended if necessary to use force, even the warships of the United States Government, are not criminals but peaceable, law-abiding people whose one and chief offense is that they are Chinese. No greater danger is anticipated from their presence than the danger of lower wages and matchless competition. If the interests of the American workingman demand periodical fits of national indifference to national injustice, if the Chinaman is to be spurned and driven into the sea merely because his white rival is powerless to compete with him successfully, it is a pity steps cannot be taken to ensure a little more respect for the interests of the Indian whom the present and prospective Americans are busy dispossessing. The United States appears destined to prove to the reflecting portion of her own people and of mankind at large, that exceptional prosperity no more induces broad-mindedness and generosity and love of fair dealing in a nation than it does in an individual.

GENERAL FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE HULL STRIKE.

The strike of the Hull dock-laborers is watched with unusual interest in the European countries. The effort made to extend the strike to all the ports of the United Kingdom, taking in both dockers and sailors, would, it is obvious, affect the commerce of the entire world. The strike has, therefore, an international importance that distinguishes it from the ordinary labor difficulties. The extract from *The Times* sets forth the causes of the strike:

The Times (Cons.), London.—So far as the final issue at Hull is concerned, the victory there was practically secured by the shipowners some days ago when they showed that, although their men were on strike, they were able to proceed with the work of loading, discharging, and dispatching their vessels by means of the imported free labor. Inconvenience of course there was, and is still, but the important fact is that the work can and is being done with nothing more than inconvenience. The would-be mediators, some of whom think the employers should give away, may, too, be reminded that the strike rose because Messrs. Wilson refused to pay up the arrears of subscriptions due to the Union from some of the men on three of their coal-barges just arriving in port and to compel others to join the Union; and because after these barges had been blocked for several weeks they found themselves forced to rejoin the Shipping Federation and bring in free labor to do the work which their own men refused to do.

Irish Times (Cons.), Dublin.—It is stated that the Unionist dockers are willing to work with free laborers on condition that the control of the Free Labor Bureau is transferred from the shipowners and the Shipping Federation to the Board of Trade. One or two shipowners in Parliament, unconnected with Hull, think there need not be much difficulty in settling the matter on this basis. But it is understood that Mr. C. H. Wilson does not feel justified in giving his formal concurrence until he has had an opportunity of consulting the Shipping Federation.

Liverpool Mercury (Cons.), Liverpool, Eng.—The parties to the deplorable dispute at Hull, though to all appearance irreconcilable up to the last few days, were brought to a more accommodating frame of mind by the interposition of Mr. Mundella. The President of the Board of Trade offered suggestions which were not repugnant to either side, and they constituted a basis upon which fresh negotiations were opened. But in these quarrels of capital and labor the difficulty is to find either party willing to surrender anything to the other, and it is an advantage to both and to the public when an intermediary is found who cannot be suspected of partiality.

Glasgow Herald (Lib.), Glasgow, Scotland.—As far as the two Wilsons are concerned, it would appear that they are ready enough to accept the scheme of arrangement proposed by or in consultation with Mr. Mundella. This scheme appears to safeguard free labor by making it a condition that Union men shall work along with non-Unionists, and that no compulsion shall be put on any man either to join a Union or to take the Shipping Federation ticket. It is also stipulated that the importation of free labor be suspended until terms are arranged. But there is more at stake than the mere settlement of the dispute at Hull, and the prospects of early settlement are by no means assured.

Daily News (Lib.), London.—The shipowners announce, without disguise of any sort, that if the dockers refuse their terms, importation of free labor will be vigorously proceeded with until the port of Hull is in the possession

of every man it wants. In order to remove every misapprehension from the minds of the public and the workingmen of Hull, the following is the only condition of registration at the British Labor Exchange: "The undersigned hereby declares his willingness to work in harmony with any other workman who may be engaged, whether he is a member of a Trade-Union or not."

Manchester Guardian (Liberal), Manchester, England.—Asked if there was any limit of time fixed for the return of the strikers, Mr. Wilson replied: "Some of the free laborers who have come to our assistance, will stay. We refuse to throw them out, and before the end the dockers will curse Ben Tillett much worse than they have cursed me. We cannot submit to be ruled by such agitators."

Journal des Débats (Ind. Rep.), Paris.—England is threatened with a general strike of the dock-laborers, and if we recall the effect of the strike in the port of London alone, two years ago, we may imagine how the prospect of a strike in all British ports is received. But it appears that the dockers of London, taught by cruel experience, are very much more reasonable than those at Hull; until those at Newcastle declare for the strike, the Londoners will bide their time, and there is still hope for a reconciliation.

Nieuws van den Dag (Cons.), Amsterdam.—It is proposed to hold a general convention of Trade-Unions at London; undoubtedly the measures agreed upon there will depend largely upon the state of the funds in the possession of the strikers. The outlook, however, is at present far from pleasant.

Indépendance Belge (Ind.), Brussels.—It appears that there is danger of a general strike among the dockers of England, the consequences of which can hardly be understood as yet. The Hull people themselves are likely to be beaten, but things will look very different if they are joined by the laborers of other ports.

La Epoca (Cons.), Madrid, Spain.—The Labor troubles in usually sober England must be assuming alarming dimensions if the soldiery has to be called out to protect the shipping, and gunboats have to be stationed in the harbor to defend the vessels.

Münchener Neueste Nachrichten (Lib.), Munich, Germany.—It is impossible to say what grave consequences may arise from the strike of the Hull dockers. True, work is being carried on after a fashion, but the strike threatens to spread to other ports, and in that case it will be a matter of life and death between capital and labor.

ALEXANDER OF SERVIA.

On Friday, April 14, Alexander, the young King of Servia, performed a *coup d'état* by deposing the Regents and assuming the Government of the country. The European press treat the matter lightly, on the whole, with the exception of the Austrian papers. The *Fremdenblatt*, from which we take an account of the event, is the best informed on Balkan matters of any journal in Austria. Special significance attaches to the extract from the official journal of St. Petersburg, which congratulates the King upon his course of action.

Journal de St. Petersburg (Official).—In the precarious position of the Government of Servia, brought about by the general discontent, the initiative taken by the young King must be considered as an act of wisdom, and it certainly is according to the wishes of the nation. Russia follows with great good feeling and interest the development of Servia, and wishes every possible success to the young King.

Neue Freie Presse (Lib.), Vienna.—The Servian people have received the news that the King has declared himself of age with great

enthusiasm. Matters were getting worse daily under the Regency, and it is very much to be doubted whether the Ministry would have been able to hold its own. The army has always been true to the dynasty, and has therefore been glad to prove its loyalty, and it is quite certain that care will be taken to strengthen the foreign relations of the kingdom.

Fremdenblatt (Cons.), Vienna.—A politician of influence informs us that there is no truth in the report that the late Ministers will leave the country of their own accord. He also thinks that on the whole the country will be better off under the new régime. Half measures will not do in Servia; there must be a strong Government, else anarchy will reign. It is said that the King wishes his parents to meet him in Belgrade at his next birthday. The actual facts relating to the deposition of the late Regents are in the main described as follows: Colonel Miskovic was sent with the invitations to dinner, which was to begin at eight o'clock. The dinner was served very slowly, and a depressed feeling reigned among the guests. Suddenly the King's Adjutant, Ceric, appeared in the room and said, so loud that every one could hear him, "Everything is in readiness, Your Majesty." The young King raised his glass and said: "Gentlemen, you have led the administration during the last four years, and I thank you for it. But I feel competent to take charge of the affairs of the kingdom now, and must therefore ask for your resignation." After this he left the room. There is no truth in the report that the deposed Ministers had a consultation with him. The adjutants of the King drunk H. M's health, and demanded the immediate resignation of M. Ristic and his colleagues. The door was opened and revealed a squad of soldiers with fixed bayonets; and when the Ministers refused to resign, they were immediately arrested.

Neues Pester Journal (Lib.), Buda Pesth, Hungary.—Serious complications may be expected and are feared because King Alexander has not waited his time but taken hold of the reins of Government in a rather arbitrary manner. But for the present there is comparative rest. The Radicals may perhaps be inclined to revolutionize, but they will not rise without good preparations. Their defeat was too sharp and bloody in 1883.

A LIVELY SOCIALIST GATHERING.

Nieuws van den Dag (Cons.), Amsterdam.—There was a Socialist gathering lately in Utrecht which certainly ended in a way very different from that which the promoters had intended. A woman who came from a distance spoke first. She complained of the hardships which she had to undergo, saying that her husband had now been out of work for two years, and incited the audience against the possessing classes. When the applause had subsided, another woman asked for permission to speak. This was Mrs. Blommers, the wife of a common laborer. She denied that it was the fault of the kings or queens that the people were poor. She pointed out among the Socialists present men who had been imprisoned for such offenses as writing begging-letters, shoplifting, drunkenness, and worse crimes. She did not see how people could complain about starvation, since to her knowledge more than fifty men had not yet been to the city clerk for the money from the relief-fund which they had earned by shovelling snow. Resting her magnificent form against the platform, Mrs. Blommers continued: "As for poverty, I know what it means. I remember the time when the neighbors gave food to my cat because it was so thin. But the cat died of starvation after all, because the pangs of hunger forced me to steal what had been given to it. Yet I was not foolish enough to expect that others should share their property with me, because I know that it would not go far if it was shared all around. As for the woman who spoke just now, I am astonished at her."

If she is so poor, why does she not stay at home to look after her children? It must have cost money to come here. My hands are not as white as hers, but they serve me to keep my stockings whole, and I see big holes in hers. And I will tell you why her husband does not earn any money. He is in prison for theft." Mrs. Blommers concluded by asking every loyal Hollander present to join her in the "Wilhelmus van Orange" [the Dutch equivalent for "God Save the Queen"]. The audience took up the strain enthusiastically, and, leaving the hall, marched through the city with "Orange Kar" [Mrs. Blommers] at the head of the procession, singing national songs and professing their loyalty.

AHLWARDT SCANDALS.

The European press seem to be greatly disappointed with the outcome of the reputed revelations of Rector Ahlwardt, and ridicule is showered upon the unfortunate champion of anti-Semitism with remarkable unanimity by the leading papers of all countries.

Leipziger Tageblatt (*Cons.*), Leipzig, Germany.—Ahlwardt simply demanded rights which could not be granted to him. He wanted to discourse upon his alleged proofs out of the proper time, and when no opponents would have been able to reply. If he really has proofs of his grave accusations against the Government, the Commission will certainly lay them before the House.

Rheinischer Courier (*Lib.*), Dortmund, Germany.—Ahlwardt received permission to lay his documents before the House, and in this the Socialists assisted him. But it appears that his papers are only repetitions of the old Loewe scandal, which has been found without grounds. The House will have to do something to prevent such things in future.

Bremer Courier (*Cons.*), Bremen.—It is of no little interest that in voting Ahlwardt's motion to appoint a committee to investigate his charges, the Hebrew members voted for and the anti-Semites against him.

Journal des Débats (*Ind. Rep.*), Paris.—The affairs of Ahlwardt threaten to take an unfortunate turn for him. This scandal-monger has excited our curiosity to the highest pitch, but the public, which hoped for a bit of a row, is disappointed. The scene in the Reichstag did not want a certain amount of drollery. Ahlwardt placed his heap of documents near the President, conversed with him in an undertone, then went to Bebel, the leader of the Socialists, and whispered in his ear. Everybody was curious. What did it all mean? Simply this: Ahlwardt wanted to have his matters attended to out of the regular course, and he wanted to hold a discourse while laying his documents before the House; two things which are against all rules. He asked Bebel to help him, and Bebel said, No! He has now demanded that a commission be appointed to investigate his charges. But as far as we can learn, his accusations are nothing but vile calumnies.

Times (*Cons.*), London.—If ridicule could kill anti-Semitism the latest phase upon which the Ahlwardt imbroglio has entered ought to insure that happy consummation. After boasting of the hundredweights of documentary evidence which he would lay before the House to convict the Government and the Parliament of wholesale corruption, he cannot bring forward anything more serious than a motion inviting the Chancellor to establish the accuracy of a whole string of confused allegations, of which he is himself unable to produce one iota of testimony. Even the Socialists refuse to assist him in this.

Indépendance Belge (*Ind.*), Brussels.—Ahlwardt brought his papers into the Reichstag as he had promised, but he could not make much impression, and it appears that he will not be

allowed to renew the scandals which marked the beginning of the session.

La Correspondencia (*Lib.*), Madrid, Spain.—Ahlwardt, the anti-Semitic member of the Reichstag, has endeavored to create a repetition of the scandalous proceedings during the attacks upon Government officials in the beginning of the session. But the House is tired of him, and will no longer listen to him.

THE SPREAD OF PROTESTANTISM IN FRANCE.

Le Figaro, Paris.—At the funeral of M. Taine, Pastor Roger Holard, in delivering a eulogy of the dead man, declared that a funeral service was celebrated, not only in conformity with the desires of Madame Taine and her children, but in obedience to the wishes of M. Taine, clearly expressed in his last will and testament. This adhesion to Protestantism in *extremis* is very striking from the fact that M. Taine was born Roman Catholic, and, moreover, because we thought there was good reason for believing that he had come to the conclusion that there are irreconcilable contradictions between all religion and scientific methods. How did it happen that he took his last sleep in the Protestant family? This question seems the more important because a Protestant spirit appears not in Taine alone, but in those who surrounded him, in Bourget, in Vogüé, in so many reflecting men of the College of France, the Sorbonne, and the Institute.

A RETURN TO CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Journal des Débats (*Ind. Rep.*), Paris.—It is remarkable that the punishment by death has been reestablished by the people of the Canton Schaffhausen, by public vote. In 1874 the Swiss Confederation abolished capital punishment. But brutal crimes increased to such an alarming extent that in 1879 this article was again removed from the Constitution. That is to say, the Cantons were thereby given liberty to act for themselves in the matter. Since then capital punishment has been again introduced in Oberwalden, Uri, Appenzell, Valois, Zug, St. Gallen, Luzerne and Schwyz; that is to say in the original Cantons, which are also Catholic. Now Schaffhausen follows suit, and it is very probable that shortly the death-penalty will be declared in effect in every part of Switzerland. No other reason than the increase of atrocious crimes can be found for this.

DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND.

The Dowager Duchess of Sutherland has been fined £250, and committed to prison for six weeks for contempt of court, the contempt consisting in the burning of a document pertaining to the Sutherland will litigation. The case has created considerable sensation in England, and the leading papers devote lengthy editorials to it in spite of the all-absorbing Home-Rule question.

Daily News (*Lib.*), London.—The Dowager Duchess of Sutherland has done a contemptible as well as a contemptuous thing, and Sir Francis Jeune has done a very just one in sentencing her to prison for it. She has burnt a document taken from among the late Duke's papers, which, no doubt, has an important bearing on the litigation between herself and the present Duke in the Probate Court. It is to be hoped that she will have to serve her sentence to the full; she is a woman who has every opportunity for knowing right from wrong in a matter of this sort; and if she had been a poor seamstress, ignorant of the full-weight of her deed, she would not have been punished less.

Glasgow Herald (*Lib.*), Glasgow, Scotland.—To send a duchess to jail is such an uncommon thing that the decision of Mr. Justice Jeune in

the case of Mary Caroline, Dowager Duchess of Sutherland, may be expected to prove, if not a nine days' wonder, at least a matter of some surprise. We live in easy-going times, and though society may not be all it should be, and though ladies of high degree have been known to treat some of the Ten Commandments but lightly, they do not often find themselves in the society of a tipstaff, or breathing the air of a jail, except perchance in the capacity of a district visitor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

La Libre Parole, Paris, criticises the new Ministry very shortly by the following acrostic:

| |
|-------------|
| V-I-ette |
| Loizi-L-on |
| De-V-elle |
| Guér-I-n |
| V-iger |
| Ter-R-ier |
| Poinc-A-ré |
| P-eytral |
| *Ri-E-unier |
| D-U-puy |

Il vivra peu (it will be short-lived).

THE ENGLISH IN EGYPT.

L'Eclair (*Rep.*), Paris.—The British soldier shall be expelled from Egypt, the land of the Pharaohs, but it will not be by the French soldiers, nor the Russian, nor Turkish soldiers, but by the Egyptian soldiers. The English occupation could not be maintained in the face of a well-conditioned Egyptian Army. But France should use her influence in organizing Egyptian affairs, and it should be her pride to say that the Mediterranean is a free sea.

JEANNE D'ARC.

Le Signal (*Prot.*), Paris.—We learn that Mgr. Caprara, the "avocat du diable," the officer who has to bring forward all possible objections to a canonization, has not been slow in the case of Jeanne d'Arc. But one objection does not seem to have occurred to him. How is it possible to declare a saint one who was condemned by an ecclesiastic court in due form? But that is nothing to the Church, and we believe that it will be little trouble to the Pope to transform into a French national saint one who was burned as a heretic by his predecessor.

FOREIGN PLEASANTRY.

SHE: Will you take part in our theatricals?
He: Aw—weakly—I—Aw—should like to.
What shall I take?

She: Tickets.—*Fun*, London.

IDA: I hear John and Charlie both proposed to Mary yesterday. Which is the lucky man?
Irene: I don't know. But she accepted Charlie.—*Semana Comica*, Madrid.

He was an editor, and he dreamed that he was dead. He found himself in a place where lots of other departed souls were waiting to be sent to their place of abode. Some one in authority asked him what he had been on earth. "Editor of a newspaper," he answered. "All right," said the angel, "your elevator goes down.—*Cape Argus*, Capetown.

TRAMP: Please, Miss, give me something to eat; I am awfully hungry!
Young Lady: Poor man! Have you been to a boarding-school?
Tramp: N—n—o, mum!
Young Lady: Oh! well! Then you don't know what it is to be hungry.—*Journal pour Rire*, Paris.

FIRST CITIZEN: What does that statue represent?

SECOND CITIZEN: Don't know. Let's knock an arm off, we'll see all about it then in the papers.—*Fliegend Blätter*, Munich.

THE CHURCH PRESS.

THE PRESBYTERIAN OUTLOOK.

Great interest is taken concerning the special questions to be brought before the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, which meets in Washington next month. Its action upon the cases of Professors Briggs and Smith is considered of paramount importance. *The Christian Union*, Undenominational, New York, says:

If it sustains the action of the New York Presbytery, it will condemn that of the Presbytery of Cincinnati. No case since the reunion has excited so much attention. Even revision is a subordinate question. In the meantime practical Christian workers cannot help inquiring if the spectacle before the unconverted millions in our land would not be quite as edifying and convincing if, instead of controversy concerning things unknown and unknowable, those who call themselves brethren would meet together for united prayer, and lose their differences in some grand and much-needed scheme for the advancement of the Kingdom of God among the destitute, vicious, and hopeless multitudes of our people.

The Congregationalist, Boston, speaking on the same subject, says:

To all appearance the coming General Assembly offers the supporters of Dr. Briggs only the alternative of defeat or a postponement of defeat. A majority of the Church has evidently made up its mind that the party of the "higher criticism" is to be thrust out. Its representatives may decline to act in this Assembly on the ground that the Synod of New York should pass upon the case in regular order before it comes up to the court of last resort, but the majority itself is hardly likely to change its mind in the course of a year's postponement. If, on the other hand, this Assembly passes over this informality in its eagerness to act, the division of the Presbyterian Church is evidently not many weeks distant.

Such a division we must all deplore. It strikes a discord in that harmony of mutual love and charitable recognition which has been sounding more and more of late among Christians of differing names. It will be one more illustration for the argument against the Christianity of Protestantism, and one more excuse for worldly-minded men who wish to ignore the claims of Christ. How large a following Dr. Briggs will have if he goes out it is too soon to judge, but probably it will be even smaller than many imagine. The force of inertia tends to keep men from breaking with the Church. The rule is, that he who hesitates remains. Schism, even with good grounds, is not as easy as it was a generation ago, and becomes all the more difficult in a case where the point at issue seems to many minds negative rather than positive, destructive rather than constructive.

The Herald and Presbyter (Presb.), Cincinnati, does not see any probability of the disruption of the Presbyterian Church because of the action of the Assembly. It remarks:

Suggestions of such a calamity have not come from those familiar with the mind of the Church and in sympathy with its spirit. The Assembly will deal wisely with questions which come before it. The fear that it will trample the constitution under foot, or that it will be stamped in one direction or another, is without foundation.

The Lutheran World, Cincinnati, tells us that Professor Briggs, when questioned as to the result in his case at the General Assembly, said: "Oh, I shall be defeated, I think. . . . So far as I can now see, it will result in a division of the Presbyterian Church. It is only a question of how large a part will go with me."

Concerning this the following predictions are made:

1. The part which will go out with Professor Briggs will not be large.
2. The new sect cannot hang together. It will divide into two schools. One of these will emphasize the professor's dictum: "The Church is a source of authority in religion." This school cannot stop this side of Romanism. The other school will emphasize another dictum of the professor: "The reason is a source of authority in religion." This school will go on to ultra rationalism, ending in practical atheism. Protestantism, resting on the infallible word of God as the sole authority in religion, is the only possible resting-ground between these two extremes. Abandoning Protestantism, one may find mental rest in Romanism, because the Church will then do his thinking for him; or he may come to rest in atheism, because in despair atheism refuses to think at all.

The Presbyterian, of Philadelphia, pertinently remarks:

It is said if the Assembly proceeds immediately to trial there will be dissatisfaction, and some of our most popular and influential preachers will leave us, and we will lose some wealthy churches and Union Seminary. But will they finally stay with us if action is deferred another year? Will they be any better pleased when a final decision is reached? Will not more go off a year hence than now if the Church decides against Dr. Briggs? Will not his party then be stronger and better organized? But, after all, is it certain that many will go off because the Church now does her duty in hearing a case regularly brought before her highest court, in upholding the Word of God in its integrity, and in maintaining her Standards in their purity and fullness? We think not. We have confidence in the sober thinking of our ministry and people, and we believe that there is more imagination than reality in the going-off talk somewhat prevalent.

A paper entitled "A Plea for Peace and Work" has been largely circulated among Presbyterian ministers for signatures. *The Christian Standard* (Christian), of Cincinnati, taking the utterance of this paper concerning division as its text, says:

It is a protest against the continuance of the discussion of extreme and unnecessary issues in the Presbyterian Church. It reminds us of the earnest instruction of Paul to his deputies, Timothy and Titus, to "avoid foolish and untaught questions, knowing that they are unprofitable, minister questions, and gender strifes." . . .

The Church has been divided into denominations, and denominations into branches, by issues that the lapse of a very few years has shown to be unnecessary and of no practical use. . . .

Now that the Church is coming to see the folly and the mischief of all this, and sincerely desires to undo it, would it not be a good thing to look over our creeds and standards, and see if there are not many theological points of no such vital importance as that they need to stand as barriers to fellowship and unity, or that we could not continue to differ about them and yet be undivided.

In discussing the question of the appeal of cases of discipline to the General Assembly, the Rev. M. W. Pressly, Ph.D., in *The United Presbyterian*, of Pittsburgh, says:

If the Presbyterian Assembly decided the case of Dr. Briggs as a doctrinal question, and not as a judicial case, it would be ecclesiastical despotism that would justify a revolution. The deliverance of that Assembly on inspiration, in view of the judicial proceedings of the Presbytery of New York pending against Dr. Briggs, from every point of view, may well be regarded as one of the most remarkable in the history of the Presbyterian Church; its nearest parallel is, beyond doubt, the action of the

Assembly of 1837, which divided the Church. And the sequel will show, if we mistake not, that that deliverance will do more external injury to the Church than Dr. Briggs can do. Our Assembly already, rather too freely, we think, exercises the prerogative of pronouncing its opinion on current affairs, of giving doctrinal judgments on matters about which there is legitimate difference of opinion, e.g., on the wine question, on national reform, the method of dealing with the liquor problem, etc. Our Assemblies have frequently made deliverances which some of our ministers have deemed to be contrary to the Word of God.

At a recent meeting of the Presbytery of San Jose resolutions were adopted calling upon the General Assembly to take up the appeal in the case of Dr. Briggs, and to "try it according to the laws of the Church." In commenting on the action called for by these resolutions *The Mid-Continent* (Presb.), St. Louis, says:

This is a duty which plainly confronts the Assembly, and which it would be the height of folly to attempt to evade. The plea for regularity of procedure is upon the part of those who broached it as a ruse for delay. If it should prevail in the Washington Assembly, the inevitable result would be increasing discontent and agitation. It should be remembered that this higher critical controversy has been agitating the Church for several years. Instead of abating it has increased in vigor, and to-day it excites the profound concern of the whole Church. Notwithstanding the effort in certain quarters to disparage and minimize the issues at stake, there is a wide-spread conviction that this controversy involves principles of a fundamental character.

The Ensign (Baptist), of Minneapolis, has some strong words in reference to the General Assembly; it says:

The gathering is more "Briggs" or "Anti-Briggs" than an Assembly for the furtherance of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. This fact causes great grief not only among a large number of Presbyterians, but many who are not of that denomination. It looks as though Professor Briggs was after a "following" rather than after the glory of God. "Is it peace, Jehu?" You remember Bacon's question on that verse: "Is it peace or a following?" Perhaps the one thing most dreaded is the expressed opinion of Professor Briggs that the matter would doubtless create a division in the Church. The very hint of such a thing ought to be crushed at once. Dr. Cuyler, than whom there is no more devoted man in the country, strikes a sharp blow at all such talk: "Any minister or elder who wantonly raises that cowardly cry deserves to be dealt with as General Dix threatened to deal with the man who hauled down the Stars and Stripes—Shoot him on the spot!"

The effort to depreciate the scholarship and wisdom of the Presbyterian Church, especially in reference to the questions now agitating it, calls forth from *The Herald and Presbyter* (Presb.), of Cincinnati, this protest:

The Presbyterian Church has maintained a high standard of educational requirements, and her ministry, as a class, are respected throughout the land as an educated body of men. Yet we find some Presbyterian ministers and some occasional elders to-day engaged in belittling the scholarship and denying the competency of the Presbyterian Church, in its General Assembly and elsewhere, to decide what is the truth as to the truth of God's Word. Dr. Briggs has said, many times, that a wise and forceful bishop, as in the Episcopal Church, would have prevented such trials as those in New York and Cincinnati Presbyteries. We are Presbyterians. We believe in our system, in our doctrine and polity, and in the competency of our ministers and elders to guard that doctrine and maintain that polity.

Index to Periodical Literature.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Beveridge (Kühne). Gertrude Atherton. *Lippincott's*, May, 3 pp. Illus. Sketch of the wonderful girl-sculptor.

Brooks (Phillips). The Rev. Arthur Brooks, D.D. *Harper's*, May, 8 pp. A digest of this paper is published in this number.

Ladies of the Administration. *Demorest's*, May, 24 pp. With Portraits. Short sketches of Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. Gresham, Mrs. Carlisle, Mrs. Lamont, Mrs. Bissell, and Mrs. Smith.

Lowell (James Russell). Charles Eliot Norton. *Harper's*, May, 11 pp. With Portrait. Largely biographical, presenting Lowell as one of the ideals of American culture and citizenship.

EDUCATION, LITERATURE, ART.

Art, the Different Schools of. Familiar Talks on. I. Early Italian Painters. P. King. *Demorest's*, May, 5 pp. Illus. Descriptive of the works of the early Italian masters.

Artists (Some Women) of New York City. Lita A. Rice. *Worthington's*, May, 13 pp. Illus. Descriptive of their works, etc.

Bacon vs. Shakespeare. Part I. Closing Argument for the Plaintiff. The Hon. Ignatius Donnelly. Part II. Closing Argument for the Defense. Prof. Felix E. Schelling. *Arena*, May, 27 pp.

Chicago Society of Artists. J. H. Vanderpoel. *Lit. Northwest*, May, 6 pp. Illus. Descriptive of the work of the Society.

Columbian Exposition (the), Round About. J. P. Holland. *Demorest's*, May, 34 pp. Illus. Descriptive.

Cowper (William). *London Qtly. Rev.*, April, 17 pp. Reviews the most recent biography of the poet, viz., that by Thomas Wright, Principal of Olney School.

Da Vinci (Leonardo). The "St. Anne" of Alfred Marks. *Mag. of Art*, May, 6 pp. Five Illustrations. A critical investigation to show that the cartoon of St. Anne in the Royal Academy of Great Britain does not represent Leonardo's final design.

Dickens, in the Footsteps of. Harger Ragan. *Cosmop.*, May, 12 pp. Illus. Descriptive of buildings and places which Dickens has rendered memorable in his works.

Etching (British). Frederick Edmore. *Mag. of Art*, May, 5 pp. Five Illustrations. Descriptive of the work of Turner, Wilkie, Geddes, Palmer, and Whistler.

Ibsen's (Henrik) Poems. Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen. *Cosmop.*, May, 9 pp. This paper presents Ibsen as one who "offers not food for babes."

Industrial Schools in The Netherlands. Myra A. Dooly. *Arena*, May, 7 pp. Descriptive of the Neerbosch Orphan Home.

Lamb (Charles) and His Letters. Spencer L. Hughes. *Worthington's*, May, 6 pp. Selections from Lamb's Letters.

Libraries (Public), Some Economic Features of. Tessa L. Kelso. *Arena*, May, 5 pp. Points out several causes of the defects in the public-library system, etc.

Love's Labor's Lost. X. The Comedies of Shakespeare. Illustrated by Edwin A. Abbey. Comment by Andrew Lang. *Harper's*, May, 13 pp.

Mrs. Romney. A Complete Novel. Rosa Nouchette Carey. *Lippincott's*, May, 95 pp.

National Gallery of British Art, and Mr. Tate's Collection. II. The Pictures. M. H. Spielmann. *Mag. of Art*, May, 6 pp. Descriptive of several famous pictures.

Normal School (The Oswego State). Prof. W. M. Aber. *Pop. Sc.*, May, 25 pp. Illus. Historical of the growth of the school; sketches of the founder and others prominent in the work; descriptive of methods, etc.

Novel (the), The Pedagogical Value of. M. S. Merwin. *Cosmop.*, May, 3 pp. Insists upon the educational influence of works of fiction.

Playwrights (Contemporary French). Arthur Hornblow. *Cosmop.*, May, 10 pp. With Portraits. Sketches of the distinguished French Playwrights.

"Poet (a), The Portrait of": By Jacopo Palma (?) at the National Gallery. II. W. Fred. Dickes. *Mag. of Art*, May, 6 pp. Illus. The conclusion of a discussion concerning this portrait; the writer believes that it is a portrait of Prospero Colonna, Liberator of Italy.

Sculpture, An American School of. W. O. Partridge. *Arena*, May, 13 pp. Reviews the history of those nations that have achieved distinction in sculpture; the cause of their success, etc.

Temple Newsam, and Its Art-Collection. S. A. Byles. *Mag. of Art*, May, 7 pp. Illus. Descriptive of this historic building that in 1150 was the establishment of the Knights Templars.

POLITICAL.

Civil-Service Reform, The Claims of, on President Cleveland. Andrew J. Palm. *Am. Jour. Politics*, May, 15 pp. Discusses the "Spoils System," and calls on Mr. Cleveland for reform in this direction.

Currency Reform. W. Knapp. *Am. Jour. Politics*, May, 10 pp. This paper discusses the "advantages of a double standard as a basis of our currency system."

England in Egypt. *London Quar. Rev.*, April, 28 pp. Treats of the economic and other reforms introduced into the Administration by Englishmen.

French Scare (The) of 1875. M. De Blewitz. *Harper's*, May, 11 pp. Refers to the charge against Bismarck that, in 1875, he proposed a scheme of aggression against France. Bismarck has recently protested against the truth of this. This paper claims to be a history of the matter.

Initiative and Referendum (the), How to Introduce. W. D. McCrackan, A.M. *Arena*, May, 6 pp. Claims benefits from these political measures were they introduced in the United States.

International Trade. The Rt. Hon. Henry Grey. *Amer. Jour. Politics*, May, 4 pp. A letter from Earl Grey in which he states that the parties now struggling for power in Canada are "entirely mistaken in their views as to the fiscal policy" of the Dominion.

Monetary Spasm (A). Ex-Gov. W. R. Merriam. *Lit. Northwest*, May, 3 pp. Deals with the present condition of monetary affairs, and urges the repeal of the "Sherman Law."

Province (A Discontented). Henry Loomis Nelson. *Harper's*, May, 9 pp. Illus. Deals with the political and religious conditions of the Province of Quebec; the Government and the Church, etc.

RELIGIOUS.

Berengarian Controversy (The) and Its Antecedents. The Rev. John Rickaby. *Month*, London, April, 15 pp. Berengarius was the first to attack the doctrine of the "Real Presence" in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. This article is a history of the controversy, etc.

Christianity, An Evolution of. Prior to Dr. Abbott's. Pres. Orello Cone. *Arena*, May, 14 pp. Dr. Abbott maintains that the Bible is the product of evolution. President Cone goes back of the Bible, and finds the "divine revelation" progressive, etc.

Conscience. The Rev. W. Humphrey. *Month*, London, April, 18 pp. A definition of conscience, its functions, offices, etc.

Enigma (The Great) and Its Answer. *London Qtly. Rev.*, April, 24 pp. The riddle is the "What, Whence, and Whither of Man." The Scriptures are pointed to for its solution.

Holy Father (The) and the Pilgrims. *Month*, London, April, 8 pp. Descriptive of the services at the Episcopal Jubilee of Leo XIII.

Incarnation (The) in Modern Theology. *London Qtly. Rev.*, April, 29 pp. Reviews Thomas B. Strong's treatment of the subject in "A Manual of Theology," London and Edinburgh, A. H. Black, 1892.

Jerusalem, The Church of, and the Gentile Mission. *London Qtly. Rev.*, April, 29 pp. Treats of the relations of Jewish and Gentile Christians in respect of the Communion.

Religious Function (A) of Very Ancient Days. The Rev. I. H. Cooke. *Biblia*, April, 24 pp. Descriptive of a religious ceremonial in the time of King Osorkon II. of Egypt, Ninth Century B.C.

Seville, The Lay-Brotherhoods of. B. Ryett. *Month*, London, April, 10 pp. Descriptive of Confraternities of laymen in Spain, dating back to 1531.

Zambesi Mission (The). Fort Salisbury and Victoria. *Month*, London, April, 13 pp. From Father Kerr's diary; descriptive of the mission, etc.

SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

Abrama and Sarai, and the Hyksos. J. T. Barber. *Biblia*, April, 24 pp. The special significance of this paper is the question suggested; were the Hyksos or shepherd kings from the land whence came Sarai?

Atrophy (Idiopathic Muscular) Complicated by Multiple Neuritis. Prof. J. T. Eskridge. *Jour. Nervous and Mental Disease*, April, 84 pp. Illus. A clinical lecture.

Brain (The) and Its Functions. P. S. Starr, M.D. *Worthington's*, May, 4 pp. The construction of the brain, etc.

Chorea Movement (The). H. C. Wood, M.D. *Jour. Nervous and Mental Disease*, April, 10 pp. An investigation of the causes of chorea.

Cliff-Dwellers (The). Palmer Henderson. *Lit. Northwest*, May, 7 pp. Illus. Descriptive of the Cliff-Dwellers of Colorado.

Farmer (the). How Science is Helping. C. S. Plumb, B.S. Director Indiana Agricultural Experiment Station. *Pop. Sc.*, May, 11 pp. Points out special means by which science has assisted the farmer.

Glacial Man, Evidences of, in Ohio. Prof. G. F. Wright. *Pop. Sc.*, May, 10 pp. Illus. Presents the details concerning a discovery at Newcomerstown, O., in proof of the existence of glacial man in America.

Omega: The Last Days of the World. Camille Flammarion. *Cosmop.*, May, 11 pp. Illus. The distinguished French astronomer, in his papers calls upon Geology and Astronomy to tell how the world will be destroyed.

Pouch-Bearing Animals. M. Bell. *Month*, London, April, 6 pp. Descriptive of various species, their habits, etc.

Sea (The Deep), Growth of Our Knowledge of. G. W. Littlehales, Chief of the Division of Chart Construction U. S. Hydrographic Office. *Pop. Sc.*, May, 7 pp. Progress made in oceanographic researches.

Telautograph (the): A Revolution in Means of Communication. Elisha Gray. *Cosmop.*, May, 5 pp. Illus. The distinguished inventor of the Telautograph tells of its uses, etc.

Woman in Scientific and Professional Work. Sarah L. Phelps, M.D., Asst. Physician Hospital for Insane, Rochester, Minn. *Lit. Northwest*, May, 6 pp. Gives many instances of woman's successes.

SOCIOLOGICAL.

American Society in Paris. Mary Bacon Ford. *Cosmop.*, May, 8 pp. Illus. Sketches of Americans living in Paris.

Building Societies. *London Qtly. Rev.*, April, 10 pp. Treats of Overproduction in Building; of Registration of Building Societies; Report of the Royal Commission, etc.

Catholics (American), Unjust Strictures of. The Rev. T. M. Crowley. *Am. Jour. Politics*, May, 10 pp. A defense of American Catholics against the charge of being un-American.

Cincinnati (the). The Society of. John Bunting. *Lippincott's*, May, 7 pp. Illus. History of the Society; its objects, etc.

Criminology, The New School of. W. W. Willoughby, Ph.D. *Am. Jour. Politics*, May, 7 pp. Points of view of crime and criminals held by the new school called Criminal Anthropologists.

Crinoline Folly. Helen G. Ecob. *Cosmop.*, May, 6 pp. Illus. Apropos of the threatened revival of the crinoline.

Finance, Some Fictions in. Edwin Mead. *Am. Jour. Politics*, May, 9 pp. The terms "basis of money," "intrinsic value," and "standard or measure of value" the writer calls "financial fictions."

Humane Ideas and Feelings, The Cultivation of. Prof. Wesley Mills, M.A., M.D., McGill University, Montreal. *Pop. Sc.*, May, 5 pp. Bears upon cruelty to animals; how the humane idea is to be developed, etc.

Immigration (Unrestricted) Dangerous to American Institutions. W. R. Wood. *Am. Jour. Politics*, May, 13 pp. The special dangers of immigration, according to this paper is the Liquor Power, Romanism, Socialism, and Ignorance.

Japanese Home-Life. W. D. Eastlake, M.D. *Pop. Sc.*, May, 10 pp. Illus. Descriptive.

Jew (The) in Political, Business, Professional, and Social Life. Adam E. Bloom. *Am. Jour. Politics*, May, 9 pp. The status of the Jew in America, as a Jew measures it.

Liquor License System (the), A Substitute for. Linton Satterthwait, Esq. *Am. Jour. Politics*, May, 10 pp. The point of the proposed substitute is to "abolish all license" and thus "take the saloon out of politics."

Nineteenth Century (The), The Question of. The Hon. R. W. Jackson. *Am. Jour. Politics*, May, 54 pp. The concentration of wealth, the writer believes, is the question of this century. He finds the solution of the question in Christianity.

Postal-Reformers (English). Thomas L. James. *Cosmop.*, May, 7 pp. With Portraits. Historical of the reformers in the postal-service in England.

Prison-Life at Belle Isle. J. C. Helm. *Cosmop.*, May, 8 pp. Illus. Personal experiences in the famous Confederate prison.

Railway Tariffs. James L. Cowles. *Arena*, May, 7 pp. Presents statistics relative of railroad-transportation and railroad tariffs.

Salvation Army (the), The Social Scheme of. George E. Vincent. *Am. Jour. Politics*, May, 8 pp. A detailed account of the "scheme."

Socialist Leaders (Some). *London Quar. Rev.*, April, 16 pp. The writer takes as his text *Le Mouvement Socialiste en Europe*, by T. De Wyzecon (Paris, 1892), who regards Socialism as a chronic disease of the body politic; and discusses all the prime Socialist leaders of the day.

Suicides and Modern Civilization. F. L. Hoffman. *Arena*, May, 16 pp. Gives alarming statistics of suicides; deals with causes leading to suicide, etc.

"Virginity (Ole)." In—Fifty Years Ago. Fifth Paper. Mary A. Livermore. *Worthington's*, May, 9 pp. Descriptive of customs, etc.

Wage-Earners (Women), Their Past, Their Present, and Their Future. II. General Conditions for English and Continental Workers. Helen Campbell. *Arena*, May, 12 pp.

"When Plaucus was Consul." E. Lynn Linton. *New Rev.*, London, April, 12 pp. Under the saying of Horace is put forth an argument that present times are better than past.

Willard (Miss) in Exeter Hall. *Our Day*, Boston, April, 6 pp. Her speech in London January 9, on the Modern Temperance Movement.

UNCLASSIFIED.

Army Clothing and Equipage. Capt. Henry Romeyn. *United Service*, Phila., May, 7 pp. Advocating certain changes.

Artillery (Some Old Notes on). Viscount Dillon, V.P.S.A. *Antiquary*, London, April, 3 pp. Describes the earliest known cannon and shot from 1424.

Athens (Modern). In and About. Prof. William E. Waters. *Chautauquan*, Meadville, May, 6 pp. Descriptive Paper.

Audenarde. The Rev. John Morris, F.S.A. *Month*, London, April, 11 pp. Historical and descriptive of the old and picturesque Flemish city.

Brown (John): What Support Did He Rely Upon? Robert Shackleton, Jr. *Mag. of American History*, April, 11 pp. He never revealed his plans, but he had evidently expected strong reinforcements.

Buckhounds (The). Lord Ribblesdale (Master of the Buckhounds). *Eng. Illustrated Mag.*, London, April, 13 pp. Gives a history of the deerhounds, and describes the sport.

Capua, the Happy. John E. Gorse. *Chaperone*, April, 56 pp. Illus. Descriptive and historical.

Cavalry, Achievement of. Lieut.-General Sir Evelyn Wood. *United Service Mag.*, London, April, 8 pp. Describes the capture of eighteen guns in position, by three squadrons of cavalry, at Königgrätz.

Chicago and the World's Fair. James P. Holland. *Chatanquan*, Meadville, May, 4 pp. Prognosticating that the Fair will be known as the Chicago World's Fair and will be a success.

Colorado and Its Capital. Julian Ralph. *Harper's*, May, 13 pp. With Map. Descriptive of Denver, and important towns in Colorado.

Commerce, The Grey Dawn of. Edward Bond. *Nautical Mag.*, London, April, 11 pp. Treats of the commerce of 1900 B.C. in the days of Egypt and Assyria.

Currency Question (The). Charles P. Huntington. *New York Tribune*, April 24. An explanation of the present flow of gold to Europe.

Cycling (Military), The Progress of. Lt.-Col. A. R. Saville. *United Service Mag.*, London, April, 10 pp. Descriptive of the use of cycles in the army.

Dream City (A). Candace Wheeler. *Harper's*, May, 16 pp. Illus. Descriptive of the World's Fair at Chicago.

Ethandune, The Battle of. Walter Money, F.S.A. *Antiquary*, London, April, 4 pp. This is the great battle in which the Saxon Alfred routed the Danes.

Genoa, the Birthplace of Columbus. F. F. Walter. *Chaperone*, April, 5 pp. Illus. Descriptive of the Genoa of to-day.

India, Rulers of. Sir Mountstuart E. Grant Duff. *United Service Mag.*, London, April. Something about Sir William Hunter's "Indian Empire," and a great deal about India.

Infantry, A New System of Drill-Regulations for. Lt.-Col. Wm. H. Powell. *United Service*, Phila., May, 21 pp.

Italy as a Naval Power. Capt. S. Eardley-Wilmot. *United Service Mag.*, London, April, 9 pp. Favorable estimate of Italy's naval resources.

Legations (Foreign) at Washington. II. The Legation of Great Britain and Ireland. *Demarest's*, May, 34 pp. Illus. Descriptive of the Washington residence of Sir Julian Paunceforte, etc.

Lumbering in the Northwest. J. E. Jones. *Cosmop.*, May, 8 pp. Illus. Descriptive.

Lucerne (Letter of) to Jefferson. (Original Document.) *Mag. of American History*, April. Treats of the French aid in the defeat of Cornwallis in the South.

New York, The Evolution of. First Part. Thomas A. Janvier. *Harper's*, May, 17 pp. Illus. Descriptive of the growth of New York from Fort Manhattan, 1615, to the city of 1776.

Norway, Sport in, at the Present Day. *Blackwood's*, Edinburgh, April, 10 pp. Covers salmon-fishing, capercailzie, and blackcock-shooting, elk and red-deer-hunting.

New York After the Revolution, 1783-89. Henry P. Johnson. *Mag. of American History*, April. Historical sketch of the period.

Oracle (A Modern) and Its Prototypes. H. Carrington Bolton. *Jour. of Am. Folk-Lore*, Boston, Jan.-March, 13 pp. A Study in Catoptromancy; i. e., a species of divination which was performed by letting down a mirror into the water, for a sick person to look at his face in it.

Rifle Progress in the United States. From Rifle Club to Military Rifle. Capt. Philip Reade, Third Regt. of Infantry, U. S. A. *Lit. Northwest*, May, 9 pp. Illus. A history of the progress made in the use of the rifle, etc.

Sandwich Islands (The), Or, Hawaii. The Rev. A. C. Osborn, D.D. *New York Examiner*. April 20. Historical and descriptive. Social and religious customs, products, commerce, etc., etc.

Scotland, Holy Wells of; Their Legends and Superstitions. R. C. Hope, F.S.A., F.R.S.L. *Antiquary*, London, April, 1 p. The Holy Wells of Perthshire.

St. Louis (New). James Cox. *Lippincott's*, May, 15 pp. Illus. Descriptive of new buildings.

St. Vincent. J. R. Mozley. *Blackwood's*, Edinburgh, April, 12 pp. Descriptive of the Island, its vegetation, and people.

Suez Canal (the), Petroleum Traffic Through. Geo. Herbert Little. *Nautical Mag.*, London, April. Gives the merits of the dispute between the ship-owners and the Suez Canal Company.

Theosophy (Practical). Kate B. Davis. *Arena*, May, 3 pp. Claims that the "ethics of theosophy are a guidance and a help for our every need."

Tyrol (Hoch), A Summer in. Jean P. Rudd. *Worthington's*, May, 154 pp. Illus. Descriptive of scenes, customs, etc., of Upper Tyrol.

United States, The Standing Army of the. Lieut. Guy Howard, U.S.A. *Chatanquan*, Meadville, May, 6 pp. Descriptive paper.

Volunteers (The) and the Empire. Bustace Balfour. *United Service Mag.*, London, April, 5 pp. Controverts Lieut. Bellair's view that the defense of England from invasion is purely a naval matter.

FRENCH AND ITALIAN.

RELIGIOUS.

Church (the) Conversion of. Paul Desjardins. *Rev. Chretienne*, Paris, March, pp. 15.

Isaiah, the Second. Lucien Gautier. *Rev. Chretienne*, Paris, March, pp. 25. Analysis of the portion written by the second of the two writers who composed the Book of Isaiah.

Mosaic Cosmogony, The General Exegetical Meaning of. A. Stoppani. *Rassegna Naz.*, Florence, March 1, pp. 25. Last of a series of papers running through the last thirty or more numbers of the periodical.

SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

Aluminium. J. Fleury. *Rev. des Deux Mondes*, Paris, March 1, pp. 17. Historical and scientific account of the metal.

Psychology, Experimental, as It Appear in the Proceedings of the Recent Congress at London. Alfred Binet. *Rev. des Deux Mondes*, Paris, March 15, pp. 19.

Tolstoi (Count Leo), Philosophical, Religious, and Social Theories of. T. Carletti. *Rassegna Naz.*, Florence, Feb. 16, pp. 64. Second and concluding part of an analysis of Tolstoi's theories.

SOCIOLOGICAL.

Brazil, Italian Colonies in the State of Sao Paulo. Arrigo de Zettori. *Rassegna Naz.*, Florence, March 1, pp. 38. Descriptive paper.

Chicago and Its Italian Colony. Giuseppe Giacosa. *Nuova Antologia*, Rome, March 1, pp. 19. Descriptive paper.

Europe, The Pigmies of. Giuseppe Sergi. *Nuova Antologia*, Rome, March 1, pp. 9. Maintains that there were formerly in Europe a race of Pigmies much smaller than those discovered in Africa by Stanley and other explorers.

Marriage, The New Draft of a Law Relating to, in Italy. *Rassegna Naz.*, Florence, Feb. 16, pp. 13. Letters from various distinguished persons on the subject of a law meant to discourage divorces.

Woman Question (The). Jeanne E. Schmahl. *Nouvelle Rev.*, Paris, March 15, pp. 8. Indignant protest against the estimation in which women are held by the French law.

GERMAN.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Cenci (Beatrice), Ueber Land und Meer, 7 pp. A sketch of the unhappy, but beautiful Roman parricide. With Portrait.

Latino Juan. F. A. Junker von Langeegg. *Deutsche Rundschau*, Berlin, April, pp. 10. Biography.

Schule (Carl Wilhelm). Dr. Ludwig Karrell. *Die Natur*, Halle, April 8, pp. 2. Biographical notice of the great Swedish chemist.

Siemens (Werner von). Dr. H. Albrecht. *Deutsche Rundschau*, April, pp. 4. Biographical sketch.

EDUCATION, LITERATURE, AND ART.

Artists' Outings. By Albert Roderick. *Ueber Land und Meer*, pp. 6. Illus. Humorous description of a country fair.

Chicago. A poem by Rudolf von Gottschall. *Die Gartenlaube*, Leipzig, pp. 8. A tribute by one of Germany's greatest living lyrics to the "Windy City."

Educational Question (The) at the First Meeting of the German Historical Society. C. Mühlung. *Die Nation*, Berlin, April 15, pp. 2. Concerns itself with the question "In how far is a knowledge of history essential as a preparation for participation in active public life."

German Literature (New), Annual Review of. *Die Nation*, Berlin, April 8, pp. 3. Theobald Ziegler. The author declares that we are flooded with literature until its study involves a knowledge of the science of literature.

SCANDINAVIAN, FINNISH, AND DANISH.

Swedish-Norwegian Conflicts. Knud Berlin. *Tidskrift*, Copenhagen, Feb., pp. 22. Describes the political troubles on the Scandinavian peninsula.

Our Kriget Dess betydelse och uppgift. C. O. Nordensvan. *Svensk Tidsskrift*, Upsala. Andra och tredje Häftet, pp. 8. Discusses war, its nature and use.

Social-Democrats (the), Doctrines of. Gerhard Gran. *Nordisk Tidsskrift för Vetenskap, Konst, och Industri*, Första Häftet, Stockholm, pp. 14. Reviews the Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Labor, 1886-91, and shows how invaluable they are.

Cholera Year 1892 (The). Dr. Krocker. *Samtiden*, Bergen, Nos. 2 and 3, pp. 12. Examines the causes of cholera and speaks of popular hygienic measures.

Deluge. Prof. Dr. Suess. *Naturen og Mennesket*, Copenhagen, March, pp. 45. Shows the possibility of a very extensive though local deluge.

Zoological Station at Naples. Dr. Dohrn. *Naturen og Mennesket*, Copenhagen, March, pp. 30. Gives full account of the biological work done at the station.

Current Events.

Wednesday, April 26.

The President appoints Government Directors of the Union Pacific R. R.; also A. T. Sullivan to be Postmaster of Brooklyn.... Atly'-Gen. Rosendale, of New York State, grants leave to begin proceedings to test the Lansburg election.... In New York City, the international fleet anchors in the North River in position for the review; reception to naval officers by the Union League Club; the President arrives from Washington.... Dr. Robert W. Buchanan is found guilty of murder in the first degree.... Ericsson's statue in Battery Park unveiled.... The Audubon monument in Trinity Cemetery unveiled. Emperor William narrowly escapes injury by the overturning of his carriage near Rome.... Queen Victoria starts from the Villa Palmieri for England.... Dissensions in the new Servian Cabinet reported.

Thursday, April 27.

Later reports show that 100 persons were killed and 500 injured by the tornadoes in Oklahoma.... The birthday of General Grant is celebrated in Galena, Ill.... In New York City, the President reviews the international fleet; magnificent pageant on the River; ball at Madison Square Garden in the evening.... Annual dinner of the Grant Banquet Association.... Secretary Carlisle confers with bank presidents.

Sensational rumors in London of an attempt made on Mr. Gladstone's life on Wednesday; a man named Townsend arrested.... The Emperor and Empress of Germany, with the King and Queen of Italy, visit Naples.... The British House of Commons passes the Budget. Superintendent Lathrop removes Warden Brown of Sing Sing Prison.... Eight white settlers are killed by Navajo Indians, who are now on the war-path.... The Liberty Bell, en route from Philadelphia to Chicago, reaches Indianapolis; Ex-President Harrison makes an address.... Judge Ricks appoints Wellington R. Burt receiver of the Toledo, Ann Arbor, and North Michigan Railroad.... It is reported that the Manhattan Oil Co., of Ohio, has been absorbed by the Standard.

It is alleged that Townsend, arrested on Wednesday in London, intended to shoot the Premier on the night of the second reading of the Home-Rule Bill.... The French Chamber votes to separate the liquor tax from the Budget, as requested by the Government.... The Committee appointed by the German Reichstag reports that there is nothing to sustain Ahlwardt's charges.... Workmen in the navy yard at Nantes, France, to the number of 8,000, go on strike.

Saturday, April 29.

The President, the Duke of Veragua, and the Liberty Bell arrive in Chicago; little enthusiasm is displayed: the Woman's Building is finished with the driving of a golden nail by Mrs. Palmer.... The town of Cisco, Tex., is virtually destroyed by a tornado.... Erastus Wiman conveys by trust-deed 400 acres of land on Staten Island to David B. King.... A meeting of Socialists in Union Square, New York, is disturbed by Anarchists.

M. Stang undertakes the formation of a new Cabinet in Norway.... Lord Dunraven's new yacht, the Valkyrie, is launched at Glasgow.

Sunday, April 30.

Six men are burned to death in Burlington, Iowa.... The fleet of warships at anchor off New York is visited by thousands of people.... There are fears of a great strike among railroad employees.

News is received of the failure of the National Bank of Australasia with £7,500,000 liabilities in the colonies alone.... Porters and stevedores strike at Victoria Docks, London.

Monday, May 1.

The World's Columbian Exhibition is formally opened in Chicago, in the presence of an enormous and turbulent crowd of people; President Cleveland presses the electric key which instantly puts in motion all the vast and intricate machinery of the Fair.... The coal-miners of Ohio, 22,000 in number, go out on strike.... The funeral of General John M. Corse takes place in Boston.... In New York City, Mayor Gilroy files fifteen city offices carrying salaries aggregating \$103,000 annually.... The Press Club Fair, at the Grand Central Palace, Lexington Ave. and Forty-fourth St., is formally opened in presence of 5,000 people, by a telegraph message from the Duke of Veragua.

May Day passes quietly in Europe, the only serious rioting being in Marseilles.... In Dundee, 10,000 mill-hands go out on strike.... The *Berliner Tageblatt* says a majority has been secured for the German Army Bill.... The Kaltenbach corner in coffee collapses.

Tuesday, May 2.

It is announced that the World's Fair will not be in complete order before June 1; the New Jersey Building is dedicated.... Great damage by floods in Western States; the Mississippi and its tributaries still rising.... Memorial exercises for James G. Blaine in Boston.... In New York City, it is said that the Elevated Railway Company will not accept the proposition of the Rapid Transit Commissioners.

The French Ministry is defeated in the Chamber of Deputies on a motion for urgency.... Mr. Carter concludes his argument before the Bering Sea Court of Arbitration.... Nineteen thousand jute-workers join the Dundee strikers.... The Emperor and Empress of Germany return to Berlin.

A REMEMBRANCE OF
JENNY LIND IN NEW YORK.

WITH A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PRESENT BROADWAY
CENTRAL HOTEL.

On a part of the site now occupied by this great hotel once stood Tripler Hall, built in 1849, where immense audiences listened to a voice perhaps never since equalled for purity and volume. It was here that the world-famous Jenny Lind achieved her great American triumphs; and what Mr. Haynes, the new proprietor, has now made his grand dining-hall was a portion of the great audience hall in which the divine songstress thrilled fashionable New York with her wonderful powers forty years ago.

In the early fifties La Farge came from France, and looked about him for investments. It was said at the time he was a representative of Louis Philippe. He pitched on the part of Broadway lying just opposite Bond Street as a likely site for a hotel, and at once began the erection of one. It was completed in every detail, and was opened for business in 1856. Tripler Hall, in the rear of the new hotel, was afterward remodeled, and opened as Burton's New London Theater by Burton himself. It was the largest playhouse in New York. This was succeeded by the Winter Garden, and here Edwin Booth made his wonderful success, playing Hamlet for 100 successive nights. Winter Garden was destroyed by fire March, 1867. Shortly after La Farge died, and the whole property, from Broadway to Mercer Street, was in the market.

In 1869 E. S. Higgins, the millionaire carpet manufacturer, bought the property, and built what was then the palace hotel of New York. It was an immense structure, built in the most substantial manner, at a cost of nearly \$2,000,000, and its grand staircases and broad halls have never been equalled since. It was long and familiarly known as the Grand Central. It was first leased to H. L. Powers, who ran it for some ten years, and retired with \$1,000,000 from the property. He was followed by Keefer, McKinney & Favman, who, it will be remembered, retired last year, when the house was closed.

Mr. Tilly Haynes, the well-known proprietor of the United States, Boston, a hotel which his administration has made highly successful, came to look over the Grand Central, when he heard that the lease was on the market, and saw possibilities of a like success there. He effected a lease on the most favorable terms, for a long term of years, and at once set about the work of rejuvenation on a scale that made people stare and wonder. Both inside and out the good work of reconstruction went on; for a hundred days the pay-roll for laborers alone was \$1,000 per day; for Mr. Haynes has caused every stone on the street front to be scraped down to its original whiteness, and has torn out and remodeled the interior according to his ideas of what a hotel should be, and to-day it is the model hotel of New York.

Not less than \$150,000 has been spent in the work of reconstruction, and people who know Mr. Haynes' business sagacity will readily believe that every dollar has been put where it will do the most good. Of the Grand Central not even the name remains. Mr. Haynes hit on the Broadway Central as descriptive in a double sense, and so the new-old house will be known.

With the renewed building and the new name, a new schedule of rates will apply, and popular prices in all departments will be the rule. The great hotel, which, by the way, is the largest in New York, contains some 800 guest-rooms. These are let on both plans, and either single or *en suite*. On the European plan the rates range from \$1 up, and on the American from \$2.50 up. Exceedingly advantageous arrangements can be made by large parties and permanent guests.

The moderate schedule of prices that prevails goes with the very best service and supplies obtainable; the combination of moderate rates and excellence being made possible by the large capacity of the house and the long experience in catering of the management. The cuisine is first-class in every particular, and the working departments have been so systematized that the most fastidious guest can search public and private rooms alike without finding a trace of disorder.

A glance at the map of this city, which Mr. Haynes has published expressly for his guests, will show that the hotel is central indeed. It is about midway between the Grand Central Station and the lower ferries, and by means of the Broadway cable line is directly accessible from every point of arrival. The map, by the way, is a valuable guide to the city, and intending visitors should write to Mr. Haynes for a copy.—*Tribune*.

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